# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::::WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 7. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1847. NO. 3.

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER,
AND
WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed more than six months $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and arrearages paid.

☞ No paper sent for a term less than six months.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

☞ Advertising on reasonable terms.


## AGRICULTURE.

### FARM BARNS.

Farmers now build higher barns than they did formerly. Posts eighteen feet high are common, and I see no objection to high post barns is the labor of getting away the hay and the straw *in the upper story*.

Some have contrived to raise the whole wagon load by means of pullies, and to cant the contents out at once into the bay. But this is attended with much labor, and requires so many hands, that nothing would be gained by common farmers, for whose benefit our article is intended.

The labor of pitching hay and straw high above the floor or wagon is admitted to be great, and much of the labor may be avoided by planning well on building new barns. Old barns too are often so altered that they may be raised to advantage, and this at small expense. We have men who make it their business to raise barns higher than they were built at first; and a single day suffices to apply the screw and elevate a forty foot barn five or six feet.

Barns set on side hills may be so divided off that much of the hay may fall below the floor, even when the floor is is on a level with the sills. Hay should never come in contact with earth, or with cellar walls. But when a loose floor is thrown on joists or timbers one foot high above the bottom, and the air is admitted freely underneath, hay is not spoiled.

Yet if any objection is made to throwing hay down below the sills of the barn, the floor of the barn may be elevated four or five feet, and there will still be room enough to drive in a load under a joist or beam eighteen feet in height.

Another plan has sometimes been suggested, and we believe it has been put in practice, though we have not seen it. When a barn is wide and is built on a side hill, *an upper floor*, as high as the great beams may be laid, and the team may pass in upon this floor, entering at one of the gable ends; but a wide barn and a steep roof would be required to admit a large load of hay.

Another expedient may be resorted to when the barn is smaller—lay the upper floor three or four feet lower than the plates and beams—say ten or twelve feet above the tight floor, or threshing floor. As the upper floor need not be a tight, or a costly one, and a floor may just as easily be laid at this height as on a level with the beams. That is, your upper floor may be laid so as to admit a cant at the gable end loaded with hay. A floor of common coarse planks would answer the purpose of driving upon.

Upper floors are now common in large barns, but they are not made to drive over, and carpenters always think they must be on a level with the beams. If these upper floors, over the common drive way, were all laid within eleven or twelve feet of the lower floor, much room would be gained, and much labor of pitching saved.

These suggestions are made to facilitate the storing of hay and fodder for cattle. For in the heat of summer, when the weather is good, it is of much importance to save labor, to save the strength of four men. Many barns are so contrived that "three men and a boy" are needed to stow away the hay; and this work must be done at the busiest time of the year, and at the most critical time in the day—from 12 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a man's labor is sometimes worth a dollar an hour.

It is therefore quite important so to build barns (let your dwelling houses ever so inconvenient) as to save labor in a busy hay afternoon. It is at least twice as important as it is to save labor at any other time. How often we see three hands quitting the hay-field to accompany the hay-cart to the barn, and help to stow away the contents—travelling back and forth, not less than half a mile, for each load of hay.

All but one should be raking and piling up, and guarding against threatened showers and the dews of night. One only is required to go up with the team in case your barn is made right. The hay that is thrown off by him may be levelled and pressed down *after a shower has come;* or in the morning when the laborers are at hand.

### THE SEASON.—TRANSPLANTING TREES.

It is now the tenth of October and no frost has yet appeared, hard enough to nip vines in our gardens. This is quite an uncommon occurrence, for we often have hard frosts a whole month earlier than this. Such seasons are quite favorable to Indian corn, yet we think such mild weather quite unfavorable to the potato in so far as the rot is concerned. We hope, therefore, to see cooler weather, and have no doubt of being soon gratified with enough of it.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES may be set in autumn, though the spring is better. But this warm weather will shorten much the time of setting. We have been waiting for some time to let the frost bite the leaves and stop the flowing of the sap in order to transplant a few trees this fall; for we think the earlier they are set at this season the better, but not till the leaves fall.

We repeat our advice to those who prefer the fall for setting trees, to pile a heap of compost manure high about each tree. This will not only support the tree better than a stake, but it will tend to keep away the mice in case the manure is not strawy. For mice choose to work low, under the snows, and never make their nests upon little hillocks in the field.

Peach trees are sometimes planted with success in the fall of the year; but we cannot advise any to try a large number. They are more tender than the apple and the pear, and freezing the loose earth about their roots very often kills them.

GRAPES. Mr. Amos Perry of South Natick has brought us a most sweet and rich brown red variety of grape that he now cultivates in his garden. He found it some years ago in his meadow land and transferred it to his home lot.

For our own eating this grape is quite equal to any that we have seen from foreign lands—"far brought and dear bought." Mr. P. says his vine is a prolific bearer and thrifty grower.

As soon as a smart frost appears vines from the meadows and woods may be transplanted with safety. Our friends are particularly requested to *permit* their boys to plant any good native vines in corners of the garden where they may run on any kinds of forest trees.

### ENCOURAGING REFORM OF AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

The October number of the Albany Cultivator is received Its leading article is headed "Peat or muck for manure." The article is well written and its doctrines are correct, but how different from its doctrines in past years! Instead of stereotyped phrases in commendation of lime as an article proper to aid in the decomposition of peat for manure, we now find *ashes*, dry or leached; *potash*, *soda*, *stable manure*, &c., recommended to neutralize the acid and to decompose the rank vegetable matter found in peat.

The Albany Cultivator quotes Dr. Dana's Muck Manual as its authority for preferring ashes or potash to lime, to be mixed with peat. We gave Dr. Dana credit for his boldness in this matter at the time when his book first appeared, and we are glad that the Albany Cultivator has at length found an authority sufficiently respectable to be quoted to justify its departure from the old whim that lime hastens or promotes the rotting of vegetable matter.

The Albany Cultivator is not alone in its change of opinion in regard to the efficacy of lime as a decomposer; but as this is a paper of long standing, of much ability, and influence, its conversion to better theories will save many farmers the cost and trouble of procuring lime to act on peat muck.

Also on the subject of sowing grass seed in August on the green sward furrow, the Albany Cultivator has come at last on to the right ground, though its conversion was so moderate that many would hardly suspect it was new doctrine in that paper.

It is proper that we should take note of these changes of theory, in time, that farmers may clearly see whether and when any progress is made in the art of farming.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE POTATO ROT,—LYNNFIELD.

MR. EDITOR:—Volumes have been written during the few last years on the potato disease. One writer attributes the rot to the want of more earth, or larger hills around the potato while growing; another thinks that want of cure in preserving the tubers from injury by being bruised and having their eyes put out, is the cause of the malady. A third believes a dry season produces the evil, and a fourth is confident that it is caused by wet. There are others still, who believe the disease to be caused by a green fly, or a striped bug, sometimes seen on their tops, while others are confident that the fatal depredations are committed by a very small insect seen only by the help of microscopic powers; or perhaps by the eye of faith.

I have no theory to offer on the subject, *facts* alone being important, and will give two which have come under my observation during the two past seasons. In March 1846, I had my potatoes examined in the cellar, a small portion of which only were found to be rotten; these were thrown out in the barn yard near a heap of manure. When this was taken away for planting, it was observed that several shoots had sprung from the rotten potatoes, these on examination were found to proceed from eyes of some of the potatoes not entirely decayed. These plants, as a matter of experiment, were carefully transplanted, and they produced a crop perfectly sound and free from rot. In April last I planted in a hot bed, seeds taken from the beds of several varieties of potatoes for the purpose of testing the healthiness of new varieties as compared with the old. The plants were removed in May from the bed to the garden and grew finely. About the first of September their leaves became discolored, and they exhibited the same appearance of disease as did many fields in the vicinity. On the first day of the present month they were taken up, and every hill of which, with one exception was found to be diseased. In one hill containing twenty-seven potatoes, there were but five sound. Indeed more rot was found among these seedlings, of less than a bushel, than among twenty bushels of an old variety grown in ground immediately adjoining.

These facts overthrow some of the visionary speculations with which writers on the subject heretofore have befogged their minds. They conclusively prove that the disease is *not* transmitted from year to year, and that it is *not* the consequence of long continued cultivation of varieties.

The idea indulged by some that the species is about to become extinct should not be entertained. The disease, which in all probability is of atmospheric origin will pass away, and the potato again flourish with all its former vigor.

Yours truly, J. N.

Lynnfield, Oct. 4th, 1847.

☞ The writer of the above is engaged in practical farming and he does well to exhibit his facts to the public. From this and other communications it seems clear that half rotted potatoes may be used for planting; and that fresh seedlings are as liable to rot as any old tubers that may be planted. [Ed.

### MILDEW ON POTATO VINES.

MR. EDITOR,—DEAR SIR: In my communication on the potato rot, it would have been more perspicuous and concise, probably, to have used the term mildew, instead of the word heat as the cause of the disease. Liebig would or might justify the assumption, that it was heat alone, but most farmers prefer the word mildew. And this I think the most appropriate, as it is now fully established, that the vines were killed in a single night, which was hot and foggy. Such is the general belief among farmers, but they are unable to tell the *precise time*. Mildew or rust they say is the cause of the disease—but what made the mildew? This they cannot answer so easily. I think an article in your "terse Saxon" on MILDEW would be read with interest and profit. I have a notion that there are two or three kinds of mildew including dry rot which is mildew in its worst form. Then there is mildew in the form of *blight*, which withers and kills and differs only from another kind in this, that the third kind is parasitical, that is there is a deposite, fungus or rust on the plant as in the case of mildew on wheat.

The causes of mildew may be as varied as its forms. The books, so far as I know, speak of but one way of making mildew, and that is by a very moist atmosphere with a lack of sunshine and free circulation of air. These may be ample causes for the production of the result—but does it account for it last year as well as this? Last year was dry and hot, this, moist and hot, *at the time the mildew struck to the vines*. It would, therefore, seem, that heat and a dry atmosphere, or heat and a moist atmosphere may produce the same result, *in kind*, but different in degree, so far as this place is an index, it being much worse this year than last. The sultry month of August abounds most with both these kinds of weather, taking one year with another, and therefore would be most dangerous to the crop. And this agrees with my statement that the early planted have escaped the disease much better than the late planted. This is fully verified by numerous facts obtained since I wrote the communication. While writing this, a gentleman tells me that a man in Bradford planted some, "with his great coat and mittens on," and they are perfectly sound.

Still, whatever view we take, the question comes, why has the crop of the few last years alone been affected? It is by no means easy to tell specifically why it is—but no more difficult than to tell why wheat should some years be mildewed and other years escape. It would afford us satisfaction to answer these queries—but the question of a remedy is paramount to all others. I am fully satisfied that early planting has had much to do in securing against the disease—but *how* or *why*, is something which I do not know. English husbandry speaks of using sulphur to prevent and cure the mildew, but I am not aware that it has ever been tried on potatoes. I see little to expect from that in the present state of Agricultural Chemistry.

A friend wishes me to inquire of you if a remedy might not be found by starting anew, getting the seed from the balls?

Respectfully yours,

B. F. S. GRIFFIN.

WEST NEWBURY, Oct. 5, 1847.

P. S. I have not intended this for publication, but you may make such use of it as you please. I thought it might be well to make these remarks before you should *grind over* my communication.

—

☞ Our correspondent will see that his grist is already "ground over" and put up in the last Saturday bag.

He will also see another communication on the subject of rot in potatoes where it appears that new varieties from seedlings are affected quite as much as old kinds, and he may see in a former number of the Ploughman that refuse potatoes from the cellar succeed as well as the most select tubers for planting. [Editor.

### AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,—These are by some called "Book Farming" by way of reproach. Their usefulness and convenience however, to the farming community has been exemplified in many instances. We cannot all expect to be equally skilled in veterinary matters, and as but few practice, as a profession, the administering to the diseases of farm stock, we must generally depend on the advice of experienced brethren of our own profession: and we must, therefore, often have recourse to our friends at a distance.

Some time ago I inquired of you and your correspondents through your paper, for advice in a case of a lame cow, and was very promptly answered satisfactorily by the kindness of your correspondents of West Cambridge and of Westminster. The remedies they proposed has had the desired effect. The application of tar and brimstone boiled together, and the cutting off the end of the toe so as to cause a discharge, have, I think, cured the *hoof ail* in my cow; and as I have since been assured by an experienced and intelligent farmer, may always be depended upon as an effectual cure; although many cattle have died for want of a knowledge of this remedy. All owners of neat stock are, I think, under obligations to your two correspondents and to yourself for this valuable information thus communicated.

I also observe in your last paper, a republication of a communication of a correspondent of the Maine Farmer on the subject of the *blind staggers* in swine. As a corroboration of the statement of the good effects of fine salt in such cases, I would mention a circumstance that occurred to my knowledge several years ago in Trumbull County, Ohio. A respectable farmer to whom I had letters from a gentleman in Lynn, showed me his hogs, and a finer lot I think I never saw; several of them, (as good as any I saw) he pointed out, which he said had been afflicted, while young, with the *blind staggers*, a disease very prevalent there, at that time, of which a great many had died. He had made incisions on the head and about the ears, and applied fine salt in these incisions, which very soon effected a thorough cure. It had the same effect in every particular mentioned by the Maine Farmer. So Mr. Ploughman, your "Book Farming" is often correct and some times turns to good account.

A much larger number of the kind of publications mentioned, are taken here than formerly, and here seems evidence that still more of our farmers may find their account in availing themselves of such advantages, by subscribing for these papers, all are valuable giving other information together with the general news of the day. On recurrence to the lists at our Post Office of regular subscribers to the various kinds of papers sent here, I find about four times the number on the Ploughman list to any other. It is not within my province to say if this excess of patronage is well bestowed or not. C.

Hamilton, Oct. 4th, 1847.

—

☞ It is scarcely possible for a man who is engaged in farming to read the thoughts of other farmers without acquiring new ideas on the subject.—Knowledge is a great leveller, and printing is the best means to disseminate knowledge through the world. Book farming is injurious only when it leads the reader to rely wholly on reading to give him a good knowledge of Husbandry. [Editor.

### GOOD HEIFERS.

MR. EDITOR,—DEAR SIR: As one of your agents was passing by my place he saw a heifer of mine, and he thought she was worthy of notice in your paper, and as I had another of the same age, and was raised with her, I thought I would write a line to you and give a statement of facts; if you think the following worth a place in your paper, you will confer a favor.

The subscriber has raised two heifers that were two years old last April; the cows were of the native breed; the bull was said to be of Col. Jaques cream pot breed, they were raised as follows; when one week old, both put to one cow; the first of May turned to pasture, and remained together until the first of September; the cow was then taken home, and the calves remained until the first snow, they were taken to the barn and fed through the winter on meadow hay and about four bushels English turnips in the course of the winter; the first of May turned to pasture till late in the fall, and then put into the barn and kept the same as the winter before except the turnips. Instead of turnips, a foddering of corn occasionally. Last May one was turned into a pine plane and cranberry meadow to pasture. She calved the first of June, and in July gave seven quarts of strained milk per day, and the 2d September she weighed 930 lbs; the other was turned into a good pasture last spring and calved the 23d September, and on the 27th she weighed 970 lbs. She now gives more milk than the calf will take; the heifers have been wintered both winters on coarse hay as stated, without meal or grain of any kind, but well tended and carded. If any one can tell a better story and truer, please let him speak. If any one wishes for any information or more than is given, they can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber in Dunstable, Massachusetts, and viewing the heifers for themselves.

JOSIAH CUMMINGS.

Dunstable, Mass. Sept. 28, 1847.

Recreation is intended to the mind as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt.

### BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

This interesting display of beautiful flowers and magnificent fruits and vegetables took place at the hall of the Brooklyn Institute on Tuesday, the 28th ult. and was highly creditable both to the managers and exhibitors. The collection was one of much interest and elicited the admiration of thousands of the citizens of Brooklyn and others who witnessed the exhibition.

On entering the hall a most elegant and tasteful Floral Temple of beautiful proportions rose like a fairy bower, richly decorated with flowers and evergreens, and surmounted at the apex by a bird of Paradise. Within this temple was represented Flora, the presiding Goddess, at whose feet were arranged bands of flowers and fruit of the most tempting appearance and delightful fragrance. On the right and left from the centre of either extremity of the hall were rare and beautiful flowers, and tempting fruits of every description. The dahlias were exceedingly fine, and the variety of orange and lemon trees very good: among the latter we noticed one from the garden of our friend Mr. Cadman, the florist, which was the most valuable we ever saw, amid the thick branches and rich foliage of which were interspersed both green and golden fruits and beautiful birds of the gayest colors.

Among the specimens of fruit exhibited we noticed Isabella grapes from Mr. Geo. Woodwards, of Brooklyn, of the most perfect kind, some of which measured *three inches* in circumference; also, some magnificent quinces from Mr. Underhill's garden, one of which measured in girth nearly *fourteen inches*, while above all, like a giant king, a monster pumpkin weighing 125 pounds reared his prodigious head above his more diminutive companions, too much like many other pumpkin-heads of the present generation In short we were quite charmed with the appearance of the whole affair, successively recognizing "the aloe, with its oriental look—the toad-flower, whose speckled leaves put one irresistibly in mind of the reptile that in poesy's age bore 'a precious jewel in its head'—the creeping Cereus, with a delicate fragrance—the night blooming jessamine, so modest as to fear the day—the arum exalentum, with its wondrous leaves—the acacia—and many more beside. Among the rest will be observed two specimens of the Pawlonia imperialis, a tree which it is designed to usher before the public for street shade in front of houses; the Pawlonia, it is said, rivals the ilanthus in rapidity of growth and in general thriftiness." [N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

TOMATOES FOR COWS. It is not generally known that this vegetable is a superior article of food for milch cows. We have tried it two summers and find it decidedly superior to any other vegetable we have yet tried. They add greatly to the quality, as to the richness of the milk, and a rich golden color to the cream, and butter, which is at least pleasant to the eye, even if the flavor is not improved. We do not know, however, that they impart any richer flavor to the butter.

We have known cows to refuse them when first offered, but soon became very fond of them; others, we believe, a large majority, eat them greedily from the first. Thus far we have fed them only in the raw state, but if boiled with corn meal, say half and half, or two thirds tomatoes, they will be doubtless far better.

To one who has a dairy farm, the cultivation of an acre or two in tomatoes, would be repaid by a greater profit than any vegetable we know. From an acre not less than eight bushels might be gathered every day, from July until frost.

There is some trouble in picking them, but then nearly every farmer has children; his little boys—ay, and big boys, who would not be the worse for a little work. We should be glad to see the experiment tried on a larger scale than ours, and to learn the result. [S. C. Temperance Advocate.

GREEN VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE. It may be well to notice, at this season, a method of preserving green peas, string and shell beans, vegetables in such general use.

The green peas, etc., are first placed in a copper vessel (or common tin stew-pan) with an ounce of sugar to a quart of peas, exposing them to a gentle heat, stirring them constantly until the sugar is all taken up; they are then placed on a sieve reversed, and put into a spent oven after the bread is withdrawn, where they remain until perfectly dry, when they are put into paper bags, and kept free from damp.

Another method consists in throwing them into boiling water, afterwards into cold water, and then drying them in the same way as directed above. This last method applies also to beans; always observing that string beans, before being placed in boiling water, should have the stringy parts removed, and be cut in two. Before the vegetables thus prepared are used, they should be soaked for several hours in lukewarm water. [Revue Horticole.

GRASSES. In Great Britain there are forty-seven kinds of grasses cultivated. Among these there are some naturally adapted to every variety of soil, and every modification of climate the country presents. In this country, where there is so great a diversity in these respects, the introduction of new and more suitable varieties is much to be desired. In this important department of the farming art, our improvements have thus far been limited, and by no means so markedly distinguished as we could wish. In other things we have effected wonders; in this, literally speaking, the work has hardly yet commenced. In the old countries pastures are "stocked" with several kinds of grasses in order that the various animals may all be supplied with the kind of feed which experience has demonstrated to be best adapted to their taste. It is seldom the case that lands intended for pasturage, are "laid down" with one or two kinds, as with us, especially when the animals intended to be depastured are of different kinds. By sowing a variety, more than three times the amount of feed is obtained, and that of a far better quality, it is said, than where the soil is occupied only by one. This subject we regard as of sufficient importance to elicit the candid attention of our farmers and herdsmen generally.

[Maine Farmer.

NUTRIMENT IN DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES. Dr. Warwick, an English lecturer, gives an interesting comparison of the amount of nutriment contained in different vegetable and animal substances, and the time for their digestion. Of vegetables, he considers that beans contain most nutriment. As to animal substances, he remarked that mutton contained 29 per cent. of nutriment, beef 26, chicken 25, pork 24, cod and sole 21, haddock 18, &c. As to digestion, boiled rice occupied an hour, sago an hour and forty-five minutes, tapioca and barley two hours, stale bread two hours, new bread three hours, boiled cabbage four hours, oysters two and a half hours, salmon four hours. Venison chops one and a half—mutton three—beef three—roast pork five and a quarter—raw eggs two—soft boiled eggs eight—hard ditto, three and a half.

SPLENDID PEACHES. We challenge the whole world, says the *Ohio Cultivator*, to produce larger and handsomer peaches than were exhibited at our FAIR, of SEEDLINGS too, raised in the vicinity of Columbus! Specimens of the Vandermark Seedling (from seed of the Lemon Cling,) a remarkably handsome fruit, deep yellow flesh, fine red outside, measured *over a foot* in circumference! One weighed fourteen ounces, and four together weighed two pounds and 14 ounces.

When do we begin to love people? When they begin to let us look into their hearts, and their hearts are found to be worth looking into.

## Essex County Cattle Show.

Awarded by the Essex Agricultural Society, at their Exhibition in Lynn, Sept. 29, 1847.

We copy from the Salem Observer.

*Ploughing—Double Teams.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elias Clough, Lynn, 1st premium | $ 10 |
| John Newhall, do 2d do | 8 |
| B W Crowninshield, Topsfield, 3d do | 6 |
| J Goodridge, West Newbury, 4th do | 4 |

*Ploughing—Single Teams.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Roberts, Lynn, 1st premium | 8 |
| Wm R Putnam, Danvers, 2d do | 6 |
| Geo W Walcott, do 2d do | 4 |
| John Marland, Andover, 4th do | 2 |

*Ploughing—Horse Teams.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Dorr, Ipswich, 1st premium | 8 |
| John Marland, Andover, 2d do | 6 |
| John Grout, Danvers, 3d do | 4 |
| Josiah Crosby, Andover, 4th do | 2 |

*Subsoil Ploughing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ira Worcester, Ipswich, premium | 10 |

*Working Oxen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elijah Pope, Danvers, 1st premium | 10 |
| Ira Worcester, Ipswich, 2d do | 7 |
| Francis Dodge, Danvers, 3d do | 5 |

*Fat Cattle.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gideon R Lucy, Newbury, 1st prem | 15 |
| Daniel P King, Danvers, 2d do | 8 |
| do do do 3d do | 5 |

*Milch Cows.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Abner Newhall, Lynn, 1st premium, | 10 |
| A Brackett Lord, Beverly, 2d do | 7 |
| Samuel King, Danvers, 2d do | 5 |

*Heifers, 2 years old.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel C Pitman, Lynn, 1st premium | 5 |
| Eben King, Danvers, 2d do | 3 |

*Heifers 1 year old.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel C Pitman, Lynn, 1st premium | 5 |
| Eben King, Danvers, 2d do | 3 |

*Bulls.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen W Dodge, Hamilton, 2d premium, | 6 |
| Horace Ware, Jr. Salem, 3d do Colman's Agriculture. | |
| Howard Roberts, Lynn, gratuity | 2 |

*Colts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Crosby, Andover first premium | 10 |
| Horace Ware, Jr., Salem 2d do | 8 |
| Nathan Dodge, Hamilton, 3d do | 6 |
| John Jacobs, Danvers, 4th do | 4 |

*Swine.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Pitman, Lynn, for best boar, | 5 |
| do do do best breeding sow | 5 |
| John Alley, 3d, Lynn, 3d best do | 3 |
| do do do for best weaned Pigs | 6 |
| Joseph M. Fuller, Lynn, for best pig | 4 |
| Isaac Brown, Beverly, 2d best do | 2 |

*Sheep.*

| | |
|---|---|
| James Marsh, Danvers, gratuity, | 5 |

*June Butter.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Stone, Marblehead, 1st prem. | 10 |
| Jonathan Berry, Middleton, 2d do | 8 |
| Jonas Holt, Andover 3d do | 6 |
| Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, 4th do Colman's Agriculture. | |

*September Butter.*

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Brackett Lord, Beverly 1st prem. | 10 |
| Geo. W Dodge, Wenham 2d do | 8 |
| Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, 3d do | 6 |
| Jonas Holt, Andover, 4th do Colman's Agriculture, | |

*Agricultural Implements.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, variety of Ploughs, &c. | 10 |
| G. L. Newcombe, Salem, patent Pump, gratuity, | 3 |
| E. Cross, do. improved Refrigerator, do | 3 |
| J. & H. Hale, Thermometer Churn | 2 |
| Theophilus N. Breed, Lynn, Grindstones | 1 |

*Fruits.*

J. S. Cabot, $3—Otis Johnson, 3—Robert Manning, 2—J. M. Ives, 2—Eben Brown, F. Tudor, Moses Pettingill, Wm. G. Lake, Andrew Dodge, Wm. Stearns, Nathan D Chase, 1,50 each—J. N. Saunderson, J. N. Buffam, Josiah Lovett, 2d, E. R. Mudge, J. P. Oliver, H. A. Breed, J. B. Johnson, Chs. F. Putnam, James M. Nye, James Oliver, 1 each—Josiah Newhall, 75 cts—S. C. Pitman, Sarah How, Geo. Johnson, C. B. Homes, J. Nye, Andrews Breed, Mark Healy, Ezra Johnson, John Newhall, Cyrus Houghton, M. C. Pratt, Timo. Hazeltine, and Erastus Ware, each one copy of the "New England Book of Fruits."

*Flowers.*

Eliza S. Brown, $1—Mrs E. R. Mudge, Mary E. Chuse, Mrs. E. Mills, 75 cts. each—Harriet E. Skinner, Mrs. Dyar, Susan S. Ingalls, Mrs. George Atkinson, Mrs Phillip Chase, Mrs Wm. D. Chamberlain, Mrs Otis Johnson, Mrs E. N. Mann, Mrs Peter Silver, Mrs Jas. N. Nye, Mrs Delnow,—Miss Lambert. Miss Hadduck, 50 cts. each—Rebecca M. Gilson, Mrs S. J. Ireson, Betsey Conner, Martha Wing. John Gibson, jr. Mrs S. H. Parsons, James Oliver, N. D. Chase, Mrs Youania Newhall, 25 cents each—Mrs D. G. Baker, Mrs Stephen Oliver, jr. Mrs R. A. Bowler, each one copy of "Washington's Letters on Agriculture."

*Rugs.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs E. R. Norton, Hamilton, 1st prem. | $3 00 |
| Mrs E. F. Parris, Beverly, 2d do | 2 00 |
| Mrs Mary Josephs, Salem, gratuity | 1 00 |
| Dorcas Galucia, Salem, do | 1 00 |
| Mehitable S. Tuck, Beverly, do | 1 50 |
| Gilbert Tapley Danvers, do | 2 00 |
| Miss A. P. Smith, Beverly, do | 50 |
| L. A. Putman, do | 1 00 |
| Mrs Lydia Breed, Lynn, do | 50 |
| Mrs Mary A. Ross, Danvers, do | 1 00 |

*Counterpanes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Marie E. Johnson, Lynn, 2d premium | 2 00 |
| Mrs Charlotte Spinney, Lynn gratuity | 1 00 |
| Mrs Mary Cortes, do do | 1 00 |
| Mehitable H Alley, do do | 50 |
| Mrs Jane H. Hoyt, do do | 50 |
| A. P. Goodrich, do do | 50 |
| Mrs S Osborn, Salem, do do | 50 |
| L H Lombard. do do | 50 |
| Sarah E. Smith, W. Newbury, do | 50 |
| Martha J. Nelson, Georgetown, do | 50 |
| Mary E. Taylor, Lynn, do | 50 |

*Carpetings &c.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gilbert Tapley, Danvers, 2d prem. | 3 00 |
| do do do best Stair Carpet'g | 3 00 |
| Miss S S Bradstreet, Beverly, gratuity | 5 00 |
| Mrs Abigail Tarbell, do do | 1 00 |
| Mrs Abigail Nye, Salisbury, do | 50 |
| Micajah N Goodrich, do do | 25 |
| Mrs James King, Danvers, 5 pairs half Woollen Hose, premium | 1 00 |
| The same, 4 prs. Woolen Hose prem. | 3 00 |
| Eliz. P. Woodberry, Beverly, gratuity | 1 00 |
| Mrs Tufts, Salem, Knit Cotton Quilt, gratuity. | 50 |
| Harriet Stone, Lynn, Tidy, gratuity | 50 |
| Car. H. Perry, Danvers, Ottomans, do | 50 |
| Marg't, C. Merrill, Methuen, do | 50 |
| Dorcas A. Merrill, do do do | 50 |
| Caroline E Curtis, Lynn, Lampstands, gratuity | |
| Lydia M English, Beverly, Sofa Pillow, gratuity | 1 00 |
| M. E. Hodges, Salem, Cradle Quilt, | 1 00 |
| Mrs Ashley, Newburyp't, Stand Cover, | 50 |
| Mrs Lucy Smith, Ipswich, Table do | 1 00 |
| Mrs Charlotte Flint Danvers, Quilt, | 50 |
| Miss Bradstreet, Newburyport, Silk Sofa Covering, | 1 00 |
| Caroline M Spinney, Lynn, Knit Window Curtains, | |

*Miscellaneous Articles.*

| | |
|---|---|
| A & J. C. Batchelder, Lynn, wool and Silk Dying, | 3 00 |
| Aaron L. Holder, Lynn, Cologne, | 50 |
| Lucy E. Estees, do Moss Vase, | 25 |
| Herbert L. Hollis, do Card Basket | 25 |
| J. F. Nourse, do do | 25 |
| Susan P. Boynton, do Painting, | 50 |
| Mrs. Jane C. Damon, do Vases Worsted Flowers. | 50 |
| Mehitable C. Damon, do Pencil Drawing, | 25 |
| Mercy T. Damon do do do | 25 |
| Miss Clark, do Oil Painting | 50 |
| do do do Imitation Chinese Table, | 1 00 |
| Raphael W. Pratt, Lynn, Shoe Blacking, | 1 00 |
| Alvin H. Hildreth, do Oil Painting, | 1 00 |
| Sam'l Sylvester, W. Newbury, Wrought Horn Combs, | 1 00 |
| Hezekiah Dwinnel, Danvers, Carved Letter Sign, | 1 00 |
| Wm. D. Chamberlain, Lynn, Soap Stone Shoulder Sticks, | 1 00 |
| Miss Hannah M. Brown, Salem, Crewel Work Chair Cover, | 1 00 |
| Susan M. Newhall, Saugus, Lamp Mat, | 25 |
| Mary R. Kimball, Lynn, Sofa Pillow, | 50 |
| Miss S. J. Ireson, Lynn, Velvet Table Cover, | 1 00 |
| Dr. J. L. Allen, Lynn, Dental Specimens, | 1 00 |
| Smith & Chamberlain, Salem, Case of Jewelry, | 1 50 |
| E. T. Brigham, Lynn, Daguerreotype Miniatures, | 1 00 |
| Julia A. D. Mullen, do, Cricket, | 25 |
| Mrs Mary B. Smith, do, Miniature Easy Chair, | 25 |
| Eliza N. Small, Danvers, Lady's Gaiter Boots, | 25 |
| Nathan Lakeman, do, Embroidered Sofa Cushion, | 50 |
| Lydia A. Tapley, Danvers, Crayon | 25 |
| Mary P. Tapley, do do do | 25 |
| Avis Keene, Lynn, Pressed Moss, | 50 |
| Herbert Porter, Danvers, Card Basket | 25 |
| Eliza A. Nichols, Lynnfield, do do | 25 |
| Abba Allen, Manchester, Fancy Chain | 1 00 |
| Mr. and Mrs Wm. Decker, Manchester, Table Screen | 25 |
| Sophia Dodge, Wenham, Lamp Stand | 25 |
| Sarah L. Farrar, Hamilton, Travelling Bag | 50 |
| Samuel Mansfield, Lynn, Hats | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Jas. B. Davis, do Wax Flowers | 50 |
| Jos. Homan & Co. do Large Last | 1 00 |
| Helen M. Stone, Beverly, Crayon Sketches, | 1 00 |

*Boots and Shoes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. H. Jewett, Ipswich, Thick Boots 1st prem. | 3 00 |
| Amos Gould, Wenham, do do 2d do | 2 00 |
| Sumner P. Spofford, Georgetown, Brogans, 1st prem. | 2 00 |
| Eleazer Paroll, Lynn, Ladies' Slips, 1st prem. | 1 00 |
| Reuben Johnson, Lynn, Congress Boots, gratuity | 1 00 |
| William Peabody, Topsfield, Boys' Brogans, gratuity | 50 |
| E. W. Pike, Lynn, Carriage Harness, gratuity. | |

☞ The above Premiums and Gratuities will be paid at the Commercial Bank, in Salem, by the Treasurer of the Society.

The Books awarded will be delivered by the Secretary.

Awards of the Committees on Farms, Reclaimed Meadows, Nurseries, Root and Grain Crops, &c., &c., will be published after the meeting of the Trustees, in November next.

ALLEN W. DODGE, *Sec'ry.*

Hamilton, Oct. 1, 1847.

### REAL ESTATE—SOUTH COVE—EAST BOSTON.

The increased and increasing business of Boston has within a few years past added much to the marketable value of all landed property, not only in the city proper, but in the immediately neighboring towns. About six years ago, the market price of the South Cove Land Company shares was only seventeen dollars, the opinion prevailing at that time that the corporation had sold or divided nearly all their valuable lands. Since then, the company have made dividends amounting to three hundred dollars per share, and the stock is now worth two hundred dollars, with the dividends off, so that a purchaser of one hundred shares at seventeen hundred dollars, could now realize fifty thousand dollars, or thirty fold. About the same time a tract of land on the Cove was purchased at eighty cents per foot, which within a few weeks has been sold to the Worcester Railroad at three dollars per foot, yielding a profit of over one hundred thousand dollars.

A few years ago the stock of the East Boston Company was selling at very low rates. The No. 1 land dividend of $10 is now worth $30 for the few that are outstanding; the No. 2 dividend of $12, just closed up, is worth $13; and the No. 3 dividend of $10 is worth eighty-five per cent. The directors have recently referred to a commitee of five, the expediency a *fourth* dividend, comprising wharf lots, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, equal to $15 per share. It is maintained that these wharf lots will not come into competition with other lands now for sale in that section of the fourth ward, but on the contrary that by improving them for business purposes, for which they are in much demand and much wanted, they will benefit the building lots in the neighborhood, and add much to the present value of the whole property. An application, within a few days has been made to the directors for the purchase of four hundred running feet of the wharf section, for a ship yard, for which the price asked is sixty dollars the running foot. Nearly all the wharf property in Boston, with this exception, is now improved, and paying large returns.

The recent cash valuation of the company's property, was forty-five dollars per share, and the dividend off would leave thirty dollars per share, or about a cent per foot for the remainder of the lands. Before long the marshes will be filled in, and put in a marketable state. It will all be wanted for useful purposes within a few years, for East Boston is to be the great workshop of the city.

The Junction Railroad Company are now filling in about fifteen acres near the Cunard Steamer's Wharf, for the great Depot which is to accommodate with deep water all the railroads radiating from the city, particularly the northern roads, with two of which arrangements have already been made. A large stone wharf has recently been built at the foot of Eagle Hill and opposite the Chelsea shore, where an extensive factory is to be established for the manufacture of Railroad Iron. The building of a Cotton Factory is also in contemplation, and everything bids fair to build up this portion of the city, and to make the once desert "blossom as the rose." The population now numbers seven thousand, having doubled within two years, and every nail driven, and every additional house, store, or wharf that is built, will add to the present prosperity. [Traveller.

## MECHANIC ARTS.

### CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEYS.

In constructing chimneys, the builder should bear in mind that the facility for the passage of air through a funnel depends entirely upon his labor in its formation. The more direct the funnel, the more regular in its size, and the smoother its surface, the more perfect will be the draft. The greater length you add to a funnel by giving it abrupt turns or "breaks," (as they are sometimes called,) the less useful it is for the purpose for which it is designed. A funnel eight inches square, made perfectly smooth and even in its inner surface, and perpendicular in its direction, will conduct a stronger draft than one twice the size which is irregular in its form, with a rough surface, and having abrupt turns. A separate funnel, for each room, should be carried all the way up the chimney; and if this is not done the area

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1847.

William Buckminster, Editor.


## MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Nothing official from General Scott. Nothing concerning him is certain but the fact that his facts are in the keeping of somebody who will not disclose. It is probable that Mexican officers are better acquainted with his official reports than the executive is at Washington.

The weather is yet mild. The rain of Wednesday may do much good, but not one *farmer* in a hundred was thankful for it. Farmers want three weeks of dry weather. Corn is sound and good. Many potatoes are rotten, and should be dried and sorted before they are put into the cellar. Apples will not be plenty, and people who have good ones will have good prices.

Tom Toodle advises farmers to sell off and not keep their apples over till next year at this time, for he says 1848 will be an even year, and apple trees always yield well in even years.

Flour is higher. Western men calculate to obtain last year's prices, and they are in no haste to sell. Meantime Eastern people keep on eating, and diminishing the supply. New England should live for three months on her own supplies of Rye and Indian and buckwheat and barley, and this would bring the large holders to terms. So long as we imagine we cannot live without wheat so long we must be dependent on their whims.

Europe is in a quandary, and we must expect news thence by the steamers. *This long turn of peace* is disagreeable to great numbers there. England has but one war now on hand, if we except her war with Ireland; but as Ireland requires no more than 40,000 armed men to keep her in traces, this is no war. It is "the peace establishment." France too is at peace with all the world but the continent of Africa; and as the war in Africa requires less than a half million standing army, France is talking of aid to the Italian States. Switzerland is tired of inactivity and courts the allurements of war.

Uncle Sam is thought to be no nearer a peace than when he began to conquer one, and as he has nothing to do with European fighting he can whittle the Mexicans to a shaving, and render them as pliable as a cut nail, hardened in vinegar.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN. A bill is now under consideration in the legislature of New York, which proposes some very important alterations in the law respecting the property of married women. Its provisions are substantially, as follows:

Every married woman may take property by grant, assignment or conveyance, or by will and testament, to her sole and separate use; and property so taken shall not be subject to the debts of the husband, but shall be subject to the liabilities of such married woman in the same manner as if she were unmarried. Suits at law and equity may be brought by and against any such married woman in her own name, in relation to all matters, relating to separate estate. Whenever a married woman is entitled to property, either real or personal, not being her sole and separate property, she may apply to the surrogate of the county in which such property is situated, to be provided an adequate support from the same for herself, if sufficient therefor, and for her children, if the surrogate deem it proper, whether her husband has or has not reduced the same to possession. Every married woman may devise her property by will, or sell or dispose of it, as if she were unmarried.

Husband and wife may transfer property to, and become security for each other; with the like effect as if they were unmarried. Whenever the husband shall become possessor of the sole and separate property of the wife, he shall be deemed the trustee of his wife, so far forth as to be unaccountable for the same, and the right of the wife to such account shall not be barred, unless there shall be a written discharge of her said husband, or unless the husband shall establish by proof, that the estate of his said wife, or the proceeds of the same were expended in the support of the husband and family of such married woman by her written consent.

☞ The laws of many of the States should be altered in regard to property belonging to the wife, or held in her right. There is no propriety whatever in subjecting such property to the payment of the debts of the husband. Neither should the husband be liable for the debts of the wife, contracted before marriage; the property of the wife only should be liable for such debts.

As the law now is in Massachusetts, the whole property brought by the wife at the time of her marriage is liable to pay the debts contracted by her husband before marriage. What equitable right has a creditor to seize upon property that thus falls into his debtor's hands? He did not trust his debtor on the strength of this property, and nothing but an arbitrary rule of law would permit it to be taken for the husband's debts.

When a creditor finds that property brought by the wife cannot be taken for the husband's debts he will limit his credits accordingly and no injustice will be done. Trustees are now necessary here to protect the property of the wife from the debts of the husband.

ROBBERY AT BRIGHTON. We hear that a drover by the name of Hammond has been robbed of 3,000. He states that on Monday, at the time of crowding into the dining room, his pocket book containing that amount in bank bills, was stolen *from the inside breast pocket* of his coat. One end of the bills was visible above the top of his pocket, and he had been cautioned not to let the bills be thus exposed.

☞ The latest intelligence from Mexico is that the Americans had 27 officers killed and 45 wounded in the battles of the eighth and thirteenth of September. We see no confirmation of the reports of the death of any American General. A circular from the Alcade dated Guadalupe 14th September declares that Santa Anna had abandoned the capital.

NOMINATIONS. The whigs of Norfolk county have nominated, as candidates for the Senate, Hon. Truman Clarke of Walpole; David A. Simmons of Roxbury; and James C. Doane of Cohasset.

The democrats have nominated Edgar K. Whitaker of Needham; Asa Pickering of Bellingham; and Isaac Tower of Randolph.

FIRE AT HAMPTON FALLS, N. H. On the night of the ninth instant a fire consumed the factory of George H. Dodge, all the machinery of the mill, and a quantity of wadding and cotton stowed in the warehouse. Loss estimated at $6,000.

WAR WITH BRAZIL. It is said that the Emperor of Brazil will not receive our minister, Mr. Todd, without some concession from our government. Is not this good cause of war with Brazil?

NEWS FROM THE WEST. The Post of Thursday says, "Mr. John Van Buren has announced his intention of removing from Albany to the city of New York."

☞ The blacksmith shop of J. B. Morse in Fairhaven was destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

☞ A grocery store on Lewis street, E. Boston was destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

THE DINNER AT CONCORD. "At two o'clock a dinner was provided by Messrs. Ashley & Doten of the Middlesex Hotel. Their large hall was filled—too full indeed for comfort. The dinner was a good one, though we presume the editor of the Ploughman, who was present, will make his usual complaint about the price. Mr. Buckminster is an excellent man, and prints a capital paper, but if he has any weakness, it is a fondness for fifty cent dinners." [Lowell Courier.

☞ A *weakness of the stomach* is all that our Lowell friend seems to allude to, and we are quite fortunate that he did not aim higher. Weakness of the head is incurable; but cheap dinners are the best prescription in the world for weak stomachs, and will generally cure.

We now ask the Courier if he never feels guilty after eating nearly a dollar's worth of food at a single meal! We know he must feel sleepy; but when he wakes and reflects that he has devoured as much in an hour as a farm laborer earns in a whole day—and twenty times as much as the laborer can afford to pay for from his earnings, his reflections cannot be of the most pleasant kind, and we leave him to the enjoyment of them in lone felicity.

But the Ploughman is not alone in his weakness—he has persuaded the Agricultural Societies of Essex county and of Plymouth county to go with him, in a body, for *fifty cent dinners*; and he learns that they are becoming more popular as *good taste* progresses. [Editor.

☞ The Charleston Mercury calls Mr. Winthrop "the wise and gifted representative from Boston." Mr. W. seems to please South Carolina more than Massachusetts.

☞ The counting-room of the Post was broken open on Monday evening last, and eight or ten dollars were abstracted.

☞ A course of lectures on Natural History was to be commenced on Friday the 15th instant by Professor Agassis, at the College of Physicians in Crosby Street, New York.

☞ Our readers will see on our advertising page Mr. Silas Moore's nursery advertisement. We have had some good trees from Mr. Moore's nursery.

☞ Guadalupe, to which place Santa Anna is said to have retreated, is two miles from Mexico.

☞ The people of Connecticut have decided, four to one, that men with black skins ought not to vote at elections.

THE STORM of Tuesday was very severe at the eastward. The steamer Kennebec put into Portland, and remained throughout the night. The Charter Oak, hence for the Kennebec, put into Gloucester. The John Marshall was more unfortunate. The Portland Advertiser says of her:—

"The steamer John Marshall, belonging to the Propeller Company, left Boston for this port at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, and weathered the storm successfully through the night. On account of the very thick fog and rain, they were unable to make the Cape Lights, and ran for Wood Island harbor. Some difficulty was encountered in getting the steamer about for this purpose, against the wind, which made it necessary to throw over a quantity of the freight on the forward deck. They reached Wood Island, however, in safety. The Marshall arrived here in the afternoon, having sustained no serious damage."

Passengers in the Governor, which arrived at Portland from Bangor, on Wednesday, at half-past five, P. M., state that they saw nothing of the steamer Penobscot, which left here for Bangor on Tuesday afternoon. The Penobscot is due here this morning on her return. [Courier.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

The storm on Thursday night was one of the most remarkable that was ever witnessed in this region. I have never seen the Potomac so full. The water fell in a flood from the sky at intervals during the night, and occasionally, there were crashes of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, but no wind.

Col. William M. Smyth left here this morning for Mexico, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott.

He carries to Mr. Trist an order of recall. The President recalls Mr Trist because there is nothing further for him to do. The offer of this government having been rejected, no armistice will again be asked for—no negociation invited, and no terms of peace proposed on our side. Such, at least are pronounced to be the instructions sent out.

Of course, it follows that the Mexican proposition of the Nueces as a boundary, is considered by our government as inadmissible, and in treaty, the Rio Grande is to be the boundary, as a condition *sine qua non*. Before we even enter into a treaty, our views of territorial acquisition will be so far extended, that we shall probably require the Sierra Madre, as the line.

The result of the Maryland election produces exultation on both sides. The administration have carried the Governor and the popular vote, and the opposition have gained two members, and secured a majority in the next congress. The Pennsylvania election is now looked to with extreme interest by the administration and its friends.

IRON IN NORTH ADAMS. We learn from the North Adams Transcript, that the North Adams Iron Company make about forty tons of best pig iron per week, which is of very superior quality. It is used almost exclusively by government contractors, in the manufacture of grape and canister shot. It combines, in a rare degree, fusibility and tenacity. The same company are about putting in operation a puddling furnace, for the manufacture of wrought iron from the ore.

POTATO ROT. We regret to learn that the potato rot prevails very generally in this vicinity. One of our farmers who suffered but little last year, now finds the rot so extensive that he is likely to loose nearly an entire crop of three hundred bushels; and we hear that the same disease prevails very generally throughout the county. [Barnstable Patriot.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST INDIES. We are in receipt of files of the West Indian to the 13th ult.

The Coolies in the West Indies seem to be giving some trouble, and from the accounts the West Indian publishes from Jamaica papers, it is admitted on all sides to be a total failure.

It is now proposed to try white immigration again, only restricting the immigrants to the mountainous districts, thus preventing their falling victims to rum and the climate.

Some extensive smuggling establishments had been seized in Bridgetown. Messrs. J. F. Best & Co. were proved to have been largely engaged in the business. The custom-house forces were to be increased. [New York Herald.

Mr. Greeley's store on Lewis street, East Boston, was damaged to the amount of $500 on Wednesday night by fire.

The National Intelligencer states, that since the first of August, one million eight hundred thousand dollars in specie have been shipped from New Orleans for Mexico.

A sea officer, who had lost his hand by a grape shot, was in company with a young lady, who remarked that it was a cruel ball which deprived him of his hand. "A noble ball, lady, for it bore away the palm."

THE LATE FLOOD. We abridge from the Baltimore American of Saturday, the following account of the destruction by the flood of Thursday night last:—

*Patapsco River.* This stream, above tide-water, was swelled by the rain to a height greater than was ever known before. Some of the buildings of the granite (cotton) factory, Ellicott's Mills were flooded in the lower story, and implements and other moveable property damaged to the extent of $600 or $700.

At Ilchester Mills, some three miles lower down, damage done to the race, head-gates, &c. The county bridge at that point was also swept away.

The wooden bridge across the Patapsco, at the Washington Turnpike, owned by D. A. Smith, Esq., was entirely swept away, and lodged at the iron furnace below. Some portions of the furnace property were said to be seven feet under water.

*Patuxent River.* On the stream of the Little Patuxent, both the turnpike and railroad bridges were carried away by the flood. It appears that the Washington Turnpike bridge, a wooden structure, was swept off bodily, and in its descent lodged against the fine stone viaduct of the Washington Railroad, and caused the destruction of the latter. The embankments on either side of the viaduct were washed away for some distance.

The damage on this stream is represented as very great; all the mills being more or less injured, and the country around completely inundated, many of the farmers losing all their stock and considerable quantities of grain.

*Gwinn's Falls.* On this stream the flood was also felt with great violence. The mill-race which supplies the five large flouring mills at Calverton was injured so as to compel a cessation of operations, and other damage, the real extent of which was not accurately known, was sustained. From the fact that heavy timbers were brought down the stream, it was apprehended that some of the dams above had been carried away. The fine bridge of the Franklin Turnpike, over Gwinn's Falls, was entirely swept away.

The dam, of substantial masonry, belonging, to the Savage Cotton Factory, has been swept away.

*Potomac Branch.* On the line of the Washington Railroad, the most disastrous effects have been experienced—the losses thus far ascertained comprising the destruction of two large and costly stone bridges—one over the Little Patuxent, and the other over the Potomac at Bladensburg—and four culverts. The large and substantial stone viaduct at Bladensburg has been totally swept away by the flood.

Last night, an officer of the railroad reached this city, having left Washington in the morning. He came on foot by the line of the railroad. At Bladensburg he crossed the eastern branch of the Potomac on a raft. He states that at Bladensburg the houses were all inundated, and that the water was higher than ever known before. Besides the complete destruction of the railroad bridges at Bladensburg and over the Little Patuxent, five or six culverts have also been swept away. The loss in stock, corn, and farming utensils, was also very great.

### NEW YORK, 1 O'Clock, P. M.

STOCKS. Sales small, prices better; Government Sixes, 1805, 103 bid, East Boston, 21 bid; Norwich and Worcester, 42 7-8; Government Sixes, 1867, 103 bid; Reading Railroad, 58; Long Island, 28 7-8; Treasury Notes, 101 1-8; Reading Bonds, 70 3-4.

MARKETS. There is no new feature to notice; demand fair. The supplies of corn are larger; buyers are holding off for lower rates. Holders of wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Genesee and Howard street Flour, $6 50. Western, $6 37 1-2 a $6 43 3-4; prime white Corn, 73 a 75c; Oates, 50c at retail, pith a small business; Pork has a down ward tendency.

Arrived, Admiral, Havre; Abby Pratt Liverpool; Aboona, Cardenas. Below, Triumph.

### 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. The returns are very unfavorable to the Whigs; 44 counties give a democratic gain of 9000, compared with 1845. Shunk is elected by a large majority.

Reports so far give Shunk 3000 majority; Philadelphia City County, Berks 4633, Bucks 600, Cumberland 398, Montgomery 1286, Northampton 360, Perry 300, Schuylkill 1035, Lehigh 550, York 820.

Irwin's mrjority in Alleghany is 1400, Chester 475, Dauphin 850, Delaware 278, Franklin 500, Lebanon 598, Lancaster 3850.

The Democrats claim Columbia by 1300; Armstrong gives Shunk 200; Beaver (half) 400.

Irwin has a majority in Philadelphia, excepting Kensington. Frankfort gives the Whigs 6114, Democrats 3563; Natives 3577.

From Georgia all but 10 counties heard from, which give a whig majority of 3 for the Senate, and 3 for the house. Towns, Democrat, is elected Governor by a smalll majority.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. We find the following paragraph in the Albany Journal of Wednesday evening: There is a new movement in flour and grain. The demand in the Eastern market is now so great that it is impossible to procure freight room sufficient to answer the demand.—All the shipping, as well as the Boston railroad, is pressed into service, at very fair rates. It is probable that the demand will continue through the season, in order to press a sufficient winter supply.

THE NEW CITY. The Chicopee Telegraph states that the gigantic plan of the Company, who have the control of "new city" enterprise at Hadley Falls contemplates water-power for 56 large notton mills, 68 by 260 feet, 6 stories high. The present company has a capital of two and a half millions, all of which is subscribed, and the stock is at a premium. No name has been pitched upon for the city.—Hampden and Holyoke have been suggested.

THE GALE AT THE EAST. We learn from the Portland Advertiser of this morning, that the steamers Kenebec and John Marshall put into harbors on Tuesday night. The Marshall was obliged to throw overboard some of her deck freight. The Charter Oak and the Penobscot were believed to have been seen during the night the other side of Cape Ann, but nothing had been heard from them since. [The Charter Oak is at Gloucester.]

SHOOTING OFF THE WIRES. The telegraph wires were shot off some three miles west of this city on Friday, and about 600 feet of the wire carried to parts unknowu. The messenger sent to repair the damage, finding that he had not sufficient length of wire to supply the place of that taken away, left the roll he had with him and returned for more. While absent this roll was stolen. [Rochester American.

INCREASE OF BOSTON. Boston, says the Advertiser, has increased, of late years, almost beyond any example of an old city. In 1820, the population was 43,000. In 1830, 62,400. In 1840, 93,389; and in 1845, it was 114,999. It is probably increasing at this period, faster than ever it did before.

The sum of $75,000 has been recently offered for the patent right of an artificial leg, lately invented by a Yankee in New Hampshire. It is estimated that one leg per day is wanted in New England alone, while the Mexican war is creating a good market at the South.

WINTER. The White Mountains, yesterday, covered with snow as entirely as in the depths of winter, loomed like an immense snow drift, apparently but a few miles beyond the ridges of Westbrook and Falmouth. [Portland Advertiser.

THE FIRE AT RICHMOND. It is now ascertained that the entire loss by the fire which occurred in Richmond Tuesday morning will not fall short of $300,000. The insurance was only partial.

FROM MEXICO. The New York Tribune of Wednesday contains the following despatch from Philadelphia:—

The following was received by mail from Baltimore. No New-Orleans papers. The newspaper mail has failed south of Charleston, and I am indebted to Geo. Vanstavoren, a passenger in the Alabama from Tampico, for additional particulars. Vanstavoren came in company with Major Capers, the government Sutler at Tampico, bearer of despatches to the United States, from Col. Gates.

Capers has copies of letters to merchants in Tampico, received by British expresses, giving semi-official accounts of the taking of the capital. Santa Anna marched out on the 13th with 10,000 men and 20 cannon, for Guadalupe, and was expected soon to retreat to Oajaca. No farther immediate molestation from him was anticipated.

Our entire loss from the 8th to the 13th of September was 25 officers killed, and 47 wounded, and 490 men killed and wounded in the last battle. At Chapultepec, on the 13th, Gen. Scott brought 40 pieces of cannon to bear on the heights, soon rendering them untenable.

On the afternoon of the 14th he sent 1500 men into the city, who took possession of the citadel, after some serious opposition from the rabble, who attacked his rear, wounding a number. On the 13th, the women had demanded muskets of Santa Anna, which he was unable to furnish.

The letters contain no mention of the resignation of Santa Anna, and Vanstavoren discredited the statement. Worth, Pillow, and Smith are safe. Worth has been appointed by Scott, Governor of the city of Mexico.

The steamer Fashion was entering the harbor of Tampico as the Alabama came up.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO. The mails of yesterday did not fully explain the accounts by telegraph, which we have already published. All the news comes from Mexican sources. A summary collected from these says:

A circular to commandants general of departments, dated at Guadalupe, September 14, describes the attack of the American forces on the defences of Chapultepec, and the subsequent entry into the city. Chapultepec was carried at the point of the bayonet, at daybreak of the 13th, after a desperate resistance of six hours. The fortifications, situated between the sentry boxes of Bolene and St. Thomas, St. Como and the citadel was next attacked by our forces. The resistance of the Mexicans at this place was truly desperate, and the heroism displayed by them worthy of the best days of the republic. Santa Anna led his troops in person. After nine hours hard fighting, Gen. Scott retired, drawing off his forces. The Mexicans, it appears, after repulsing the forces under Gen. Scott, dreading a bombardment, and being anxious to avoid the horrors attendant upon the assault, concluded to surrender the city, the government and the forces under Santa Anna retiring to Guadalupe. Gen. Scott entered the capital on the 15th ult.

NAVAL. The U. S. Frigate Columbus, Com. Rosseau, and the U. S. brig Bainbridge, Com'd Williamson, both from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Norfolk on Monday. The Columbia made the passage in 39 days, and brought home as passengers the Hon H. A. Wise, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, and family and Robert Walsh, Esq. late Secretary of Legation.

The Bainbridge sailed from Rio in company with the Columbus, but they were separated during the first night out. The two vessels met again, when within 350 miles of Cape Henry, having been separated 34 days, and entered the Capes on Saturday night together. The Columbia brings no news of importance. The ship of the line Ohio was lying at Rio Janeiro at the time of her sailing, officers and crew all well.

On Monday the U. S. Frigate Raritan lying in Hampton Roads was discovered on fire, no person being on board in consequence of recent sickness. Boats from the Pennsylvania and Columbia were manned and sent out, and while the men were boarding her, two were drowned. The fire was put out.

MUNICIPAL COURT. Some additional arraignments were made before Judge Cushing yesterday, as follows:—Leonard G. Aikin, Charles Furlong, and William Skimmings, for violating the license law; Mary Marden, for keeping a disorderly house; and Ellen Oakes, for keeping a brothel;—severally pleaded not guilty, and requested a continuance of their indictments to the November term. John Brady was convicted of assault and robbery, Margaret O'Brien was tried for larceny, and Don Delance Staples, for passing counterfeit money; both were acquitted. Davis Robinson and Rollin Doane were then put on trial for stealing a quanuity of pig iron. [Mail.

OUR SUBURBS. The Cambridge Chronicle states that that city contains about 3300 acres of land, about 1100 acres of which is marsh land, or is sometimes overflowed with water. This land can be raised to a proper height, to be used for building purposes at a comparatively trifling expense. Many acres will be raised before five years pass away, and before ten years roll round, a large tract of flats will be filled in, and wharves made on Charles River, between the Cambridge Bridges, and between the Hancock Free Bridge and the Mill Dam; and many acres will be added to this city's territory.

STORE-BREAKING. The store of John C. Thomas, 82 Main street, Charlestown, was broken into Tuesday night, and robbed of $400 worth of goods, such as scarfs, cravats, shirts, gloves, etc. The thieves obtained entrance into the store by boring through. On Sunday an attempt was made to break into Stowell's jewelry store, in the same street, but the thieves were driven off by a faithful watch dog.

RECALL OF MR. TRIST. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—

Col. Wm. M. Smith left here on Saturday morning for Mexico, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott. He carries to Mr. Trist an order of recall. The President recalls Mr. Trist because there is nothing further for him to do. The offer of this government having been rejected, no armistice will again be asked for—no negotiation invited, and no terms of peace proposed on our side. Such at least are pronounced to be the instructions sent out."

LAND SALE. Otis H. Weed, auctioneer, sold twenty-seven lots of land, at South Reading, on Tuesday, at prices ranging from 3-8ths to 2 cents per foot. One lot, containing 327,552 feet, was knocked off to a Bostonian, at 3-8ths of a cent per foot.

FIRE IN HANSON. A store and barn owned by Luther Howland, were destroyed by fire in Hanson, on Tuesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Two horses were burnt. $800 only insured on the buildings and goods.

Coroner Pratt held an inquest on the body of David Prasill, 25 years of age, found in the dock at the lower end of Rowe's wharf. Verdict, accidental drowning, by the failing into the dock in a state of intoxication.

The steamer Narragansett, lately running on the sound, has been purchased to run in the Gulf of Mexico; and having been fitted with masts, sails, &c, she will leave for New Orleans, by way of Havana, on Monday next.

SUICIDE. Mrs. Weldon, formerly Mrs. Gaughey, of this city, and who eloped with Dr. Weldon, some years ago, recently committed suicide by hanging herself, in Covington, Ia. [Cleveland Herald.

☞ It is reported that the body of the lady who disappeared from the Tremont House, Monday last, was found in Jamaica Bond, where she had thrown herself in a fit of aberration of mind.

Hannibal Bonney, who with Selden Brainard, was arrested for counterfeiting in New York, has been convicted.

Governor Bissell, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, the 25th day of November, as a day of Public Thanksgiving.

FROM THE ARMY. Our latest accounts from Mexico are copied from the New Orleans Picayune. That paper of the 5th instant has the following:—

"Beyond dispute, the most satisfactory feature in the news, (from Mexico, brought yesterday by the Alabama) touches the loss sustained in the recent actions by the army of Gen. Scott, and its present position.

We cannot learn that either Gen. Worth or Gen. Smith has been wounded, but Maj. Capers, an intimate personal friend of Gen. Worth, who came passenger on the Alabama, is entirely satisfied of Gen. Worth's safety. It is from this gentlemen we learn such information as we possess of the loss of our army in the recent engagements, which is unexpectedly small. The Mexican accounts make it exceed 1000 men in killed and wounded, while more authentic accounts from English sources, set it down at 470 or 480, all told. The number of American officers killed is said to be 27, and the number wounded 45. The only individual mentioned among the killed is Capt. Albemarle Cady, of the 6th infantry, an accomplished officer, a graduate of West Point, and a native of New Hampshire. The Mexican loss is set down in round numbers at 3000 killed and wounded. We do not attach much credit to this estimate. The accounts from Tampico confirm the death of Gen. Bravo, killed fighting bravely.

From the circular to the commandants of the different states of Mexico, announcing the abandonment of the capital by Santa Anna, we are persuaded that the fighting for its possession ended on the 13th of September. From the moment that Santa Anna fell back upon Guadaloupe, the position of Gen. Scott became assured, so far as the Mexican army was concerned. The same consideration which influenced Santa Anna not to prolong the defence of the city, would restrain him from molesting General Scott in its quiet occupation. But if we are thus relieved from all apprehensions in regard to Gen. Scott's army from this source, we have to deplore the calamities which have overtaken the city of Mexico from another source, and which are much more formidable than could have resulted from our occupation; nor do they fail to excite alarm, lest our army has suffered from the same cause.

According to the Arco Iris, of Vera Cruz, of the 20th ult., received here by La Patria, letters from Jalapa and Orizaba announce that immediately after Santa Anna abandoned the capital, and as soon as the populace felt themselves relieved from the restraints of his bayonets, the Leperos commenced the work of sacking the city, plundering the houses of citizens as well as foreigners, and committing all species of excesses. During this pillaging, these accounts say that a division of the American army entered the city to restore order—verbal accounts say that their aid had been solicited by the magistrates. A conflict ensued between these troops and the rabble, in which some accounts say that the whole division was cut off, while others say that one portion was driven back to the gates and the citadel, and yet another took refuge in the convent of San Francisco, abandoning two pieces of artillery to the leperos. The accounts go on to say that Gen. Scott was then compelled to bombard the city from the citadel and other commanding points, to reduce it to subjection. Such in brief are the rumors we derive from the Arco Iris and La Patria."

FROM MEXICO. *Vera Cruz*, Sept. 24, 1847. A detachment returned last night from Gen. Lane's command, which had arrived at the National Bridge without encountering any serious obstacle, although the guerillas made their appearance on several occasions, in small numbers, without doing any harm to our command. A separate detachment, composed mostly of Capt. Lewis's company of Louisiana Rangers, was fired into about six miles this side of the bridge, just as the company had been formed, and unfortunately killed Lieut. Kline, who was riding in front of the company—he receiving two buck shot or small balls in the side of the head, killing him almost instantaneously.

You will be surprised when I tell you that this detachment was sent back to *obtain ammunition*. It appears that upon the arrival of Gen. Lane's command at the bridge, a report was current that Cerro Gordo had been fortified by the guerillas, and was occupied by them in force. Preparations were made to continue on and attack them, but upon inspection it was found that the men on an average had only about eight cartridges each, and it was impossible to continue with the prospect of fighting over two hundred miles of the way without powder and shot. A requisition calling for 100,000 rounds has been filled to-day, and all the spare troops (Louisiana rangers) will go along to escort; but this command only took about six days' provisions, and by the time this ammunition reaches them they must run short at a place where provisions cannot be had except from Jalapa or this city for so large a body of men.

Truly this is a serious affair, and I am sorry to see an officer of Gen. Lane's experience make such a blunder. But the difficulty of transportation from this to the bridge is very great; and I am told that Lieut. Hughes's command have been obliged to live for several days upon half rations of bread; yet his teams have been taken to send down here for the ammunition instead of provisions for his command. Then again having taken all the mounted volunteers for this escort, it is impossible for the commanding officer of this post to supply them with what they require. Fresh beef can be obtained in abundance, but men cannot live on this alone, particularly as the troops stationed there are not acclimated and I am also informed on good authority that the yellow fever has made its appearance among them, as well as in Col. Collins's command at the San Juan.

Col. Collins's command, which is stationed at the San Juan bridge, was attacked a few days since by the guerillas, who killed one private and wounded two others, which shows that notwithstanding the lower part of the road is fully occupied by the Americans, it is occupied by the guerillas also.

### NEW YORK, Thursday evening.

OHIO ELECTION. Despatches from Ohio state that Montgomery county has gone for the Whigs by 300 majority, Franklin 350, Muskingum 750, and that the Whig majority is increased in these counties. Hamilton (Cincinnati) 1700 Democratic majority. Another despatch reports that in twenty counties the Whigs have gained one Senator and four Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA. A few additional returns make no material difference in the result.

NEW YORK. The anti-renters have nominated state officers from the Whig and Democratic tickets.

There was a fire in the city this morning, in Centre-street, which destroyed the foundery of A. Bassford. Two men asleep in the building are supposed to have been burnt to death.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. This body met at Nashville on Monday week. In the Senate, Josiah M. Anderson (Whig) was elected Speaker over J. M. Williamson (Dem.) The vote stood, Anderson 12, Williamson 11—neither of the candidates voting. The House of Representatives organized by the election of Francis Buchanan (Whig) as Speaker. Mr. Buchanan received 40 votes and Mr. Blakemote 30. The Whig members of the House unanimously tendered the office to the Hon. John F. Bell, but he declined it. Shockley D. Mitchell was elected principal clerk of the House.

GEORGIA ELECTION. We have received returns from all but ten counties in Georgia, which render certain the election of Towns, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Twenty-four Whigs and twenty-four Democrats have been elected to the Senate, and sixty-two Whigs and fifty-nine Democrats to the House.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Governor Skunk is re-elected by a large majority, and the Democrats claim a gain of about 9000 votes in forty-four counties since the Governor election of 1844. The legislature is, of course, upon the side of the majority; in what proportion we have not yet ascertained.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Oct. 14th, by Rev Mr Phelps, Mr Henry Hancock to Miss Nancy B. Higgins, all of this city.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Andrew Errickson, to Mrs Mary Wilson.

10th inst, by Rev Dr Gannett, Mr James M. Barnard to Miss Lydia Augusta, youngest daughter of the late James Allen.

12th inst, by Rev Mr Stow, Mr John N. Ruggles to Miss Sarah C. Walker.

In West Cambridge, 6th inst, Mr Moses Day of Manchester, Mass., to Miss Eliza J. Jarvis, of the former place.

In Roxbury, 11th inst, by Rev Mr Angier, Mr Joseph H. Meredith, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Farnsworth, daughter of Mr Walter Farnsworth, of R.

In Malden, Mr Anthony Lovett to Miss Mary Ann Wait.

In Beverly, 7th inst, by Rev Mr Flanders, Mr Albert Wallis to Miss Hannah M. Bradbury.

In South Reading, Mr Jame Hall, of Saugus, to Miss Lucy Ann H Eaton, of S. R.

In Lynn, Oct. 12, by Rev R. W. Cushman, Mr Wm. J. Eames, of Boston, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Amariah Chibls, Esq., of L.

In North Weymouth, 10th inst, by Rev Mr Emery, Mr Theodore Blanchard to Miss Mary Ann Dunbar.

In Worcester, 12th inst, by Rev Mr Hill, Mr Samuel Weltch, of the firm of Allen & Weltch, Boston, to Miss Rhoda W. Vose, of W. formerly of Boston.

Oct. 8th, by Rev Mr Bridge, Mr Frances M. Capron to Miss Maria W. Fellows, of Boston.

In Nantucket, 11th inst, Mr John H. Swain, of Boston, to Miss Ann Maria, daughter of Reuben Meader, of N.

In Solon Me., Oct. 4th, by Rev Mr Alton, Mr Chas. French of West Dedham, to Miss Hepzibath W., daughter of Mr Daniel Whipple of Solon.

In Union Me., on the 10th inst, Mr Elias Howe of Boston, to Miss Caroline Hills, daughter of Nathan Hills of U.

In Charleston, on the 14th inst, by Rev Mr Searle, Mr Wm Pitts, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss Agnes R., drughter of H. C. Lowell, Esq., of East Thomaston, Me.

In Plainfield, Oct. 3, Rev David Rood to Miss Alzina Virtue Pixley. They expect to sail in a few weeks as Missionaries to South Africa.

## DEATHS.

In this city, 9th inst, Mr Daniel B. Badger Jr., 23.

Oct. 7th, Hon. Artemas Ward, formerly and for a period of 19 years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 84.

10th inst, Julia S. Nichols, daughter of Mary Ann and Wm. Nichols, 10 weeks.

14th inst, Mrs Ann, wife of Wm. Sinclair, 45.

10th inst, Orinda E., wife of Daniel Hayward, 25.

In South Boston, of typhus fever, Thomas C., eldest son of Mr Peter I. Blacker, 9 yrs.

In East Boston, 11th inst, Mrs Amanda, wife of Barnard Sawyer, 27. [Western papers please copy.]

In Charlestown, 10th inst, of consumption, Mrs Mary, wife of Wm. Forbes, 34.

In Chelsea, 6th inst, Mrs Ruth Lamson, 61.

In Weston, on the 13th inst, Capt. Alpheus Bigelow a revolutionary pensioner, 92.

In South Natick, Oct. 4th, Miss Judith Sawin, 59.

In Bloomington, Iowa, Mrs Abigail H. Cadle 33, only daughter of the late Wm Larrabee of Framingham.

In Newburyport, Oct. 1, Thomas Shepherd, only son of the late Rev M. A. H. Niles, 9½ yrs.

In Lexington, of dysentery, Mr Stephen Robbins, 89 yrs 8 mos.

In Newark, N. J., 9th inst, Chauncey C. Burklank, formerly of Longmeadow, Mass., 26.

In Stratford, Ct., 4th inst, Daniel Judson, Esq., 84, a descendant of Wm Judson, one of the early Puritan fathers of New England, who came to this country in the yea 1634.

In Dover, Me., Sept. 12th, Roger S., son of Sherman Batiell, Esq., 20 months—Sept. 19th, Francis E., 2 years—30th, Edward M., 6 years; sons of Mr Luther Jenerson, all of dissentery.

In Harvard, 8th inst, Mrs Eusebia Harrod, widow of the late Capt Noah Harrod, 84.

In Newton, 9th inst, Miss Betsey Rainboth, a native of Lower Canada, 54.

In Princeton, Oct. 2, of typhus fever, George Everett, son of Israel Everett, 28 yrs.

In Worcester, Oct. 11, widow Phebe Bowers, formerly of Leominister, 75.

Number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9th, 96; Males, 61; Females, 35. Stillborn 5.

Causes: Consumption 9; typhus fever 16; disease of the bowels 17; dysentery 19; diarhœa 1; cholera infantum 2; marasmus 3; disease of the heart 1; infantile 5; croup 4; teething 1; inflammation of the lungs 1; small pox 1; old age 2; dropsy on brain 2; canker 1; brain fever 2.

Under 5 years 39; between 5 and 20 years 9; between 20 and 40 years 27; between 40 and 60 years 13; over 60 years 7.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Oct. 17.]

| Days of the Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises | Length of Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY. | 6 14 | 5 17 | 11 46 | 11 3 |
| MONDAY. | 6 15 | 5 16 | morn | 11 1 |
| TUESDAY. | 6 17 | 5 14 | 0 58 | 10 57 |
| WEDNESDAY. | 6 18 | 5 13 | 2 3 | 10 55 |
| THURSDAY. | 6 19 | 5 11 | 3 11 | 10 52 |
| FRIDAY. | 6 21 | 5 10 | rises. | 10 49 |
| SATURDAY. | 6 22 | 5 8 | 5 7 | 10 46 |

## Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The stock of Pots continues small, and sales are making to the trade at 5¾a5¾c per lb. There are out very few Pearls in the market. They are selling at 7¾a8c per lb, cash.

COAL—Sydney and Pictou are in active demand, as there is little or none of any other description of English in the market. Sales are making of Sydney at $7,37½ a 7,50, and Pictou at $7a7,12½ per chaldron, cash and 4 mos. Authracite is selling freely, by retail, at $7,50 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The imports recently have been quite limited, and as the stock becomes reduced, the market acquires more firmness. The transactions since our last have not been very extensive. The principal sales comprise 1200 bags St. Domingo at 6¼a6¾c; 400a500 do Rio 7¾a7¾c; 200 do Java, some parcels superior, 10a10¾c; 100 do Maracaibo 7¾c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—The supply is somewhat reduced, and Eastern pressed sells readily at $13,50 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There has been a good demand, but prices are no higher. Holders seem desirous of realizing, as it is generally supposed that they will be lower. Sales have been made of 6000 Rio Grande at 12c per lb, supposed 8 mos; 7000 do 11¾c; 400 Southern, 9¼c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—Sales to the trade, as wanted, at 8a9c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—There continues to be a good demand, with considerable sales, at full prices.

LIME—This article has declined. Sales are making of Thomaston, at 75c per cask, cash.

METALS—There is a moderate demand for Sheathing Copper, at 23c; yellow sheathing Metal, 20c per 6 mos. For

CTION SALES THIS WEEK

[By Horatio Harris & Co.]

ocks—25 casks, 1 40 a $1 42½ each, 4 mos
29 bxs Malaga, $1 per box, cash.
ces 1 bbl Royal Cape Head, 4½c per lb, cash.
ern—400 sacks southern, 70c per bush
ch for sacks.

[By John Tyler.]

Porto Rico, 74 hhds, $6 25 a 6 35 per hhd

9 boxes Havana white and brown, damaged
25 per 100 lbs, cash.

## FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Oct. 15. There has been an active demand
nd the receipts have been hardly sufficient to
wants of the trade. During all last week,
day, Genesee, common brands, sold at 6 25
Michigan, 6,12½; Southern, 6,25 per bbl.
Saturday, holders advanced their prices 12½
e the stock is all taken as fast as it arrives
is firm, and Genesee, common brands, sold
,37½; fancy brands at 6,62½@6,75; Ohio
an, 6,25 per bbl, cash. Southern is in small
sales are making of Baltimore Howard
Candler, and Richmond, at 6,37½ per bbl.
bbls Philadelphia sold at 6,44 per bbl.
Georgetown in the market. At the close
still further advance. Genesee, common
firm at 6,67; fancy brands, 7,12½@7,25; Ohio
an, 6,62½. Southern, 6,50@6,62½ per bbl.
es of Corn Meal at 3,12½@3,25 per bbl; 150
the latter quotations.

For Corn there has been a good demand, and
has been improved. Considerable sales at
at 73@75c; white and Western mixed, 71
hern yellow round, 80c per bushel cash. Oa
is a moderate supply, and sales are making
at 54c, and Eastern at 53c per bushel, cash.
et closes with a further improvement. Yel
selling at 75@77c; white and Western mixed
bushel, cash. But little Rye in the market
were at 85c per bushel, cash.

ORK Oct. 11, 2½ P. M. Flour from old
5,@88; heated 5,25@5,50; Southern 6,12,5
les of Western Flour from new Wheat we
e and worth $6,25. Wheat is held higher
no sales have been made; Rye steady; Corn
better; Barley 75@80c; Oats 45@47c.
by Telegraph]—Sales of 8000 bbls Genesee
,43½@6,50, and Western at 6,31½; Rye
,50. Sales of mixed Corn at 69@70c, and
ow at 71@72c per bu. Sales of Oats at 40c
shel.

## CATTLE AND MEAT.

HTON MARKET, Monday, Oct 4.

ket, 2600 Beef Cattle and Stores, 22 yoke
Oxen, 43 Cows and Calves, 4300 Sheep and
nd about 2200 Swine.

CATTLE—Extra, 7 25; first quality, 7 00@
5 25; third do, $4 50.

CATTLE—Sales were noticed at $9@12 00
gs; two year olds from 14 to $19.

NG OXEN—Sales made at 70, 76, and 80.

AND CALVES—Sales were made at 15, 22
$44.

—Old Sheep at 1 87 to 3 25. Lambs from
3 00.

—At wholesale, average lots, 5c; at retail
7c.

## STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

AT AUCTION.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

Rutland Railroad, $91 per sh.
Western RR, 111¼ a 111½ per sh.
Vermont Central RR, $91½ per sh.
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth, RR, ½ adv.
Boston & Maine RR, 16¼ a 16½ adv.
Boston and Lowell RR, 16a16¼ adv.
Troy and Greenbush RR, 87¾ per sh.
Fall River RR, 93½ a 93¾ per sh.
Boston and Worcester RR, 21¾ a 22 adv.
Vermont and Mass. RR, 75¼ a 77¼ per sh,
sold by order of directors.
Merchants' Bank, Salem, 46 per sh—par $50.
Boston Exchange, 464 per sh.
Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam Co. 47 per sh.
Great Falls Manuf Co. 180.
Manuf. Insurance Co. 15 a 15¼ adv.
Firemen's Insurance Co. 18¼ adv.
Warren Ins. Co. 76½ a 78¼ per sh.
Shawmut Bank, 99¾ 97¾ per sh.
Granite Bank, 96¼ a 97¼ per sh.
Commercial Bank, Salem, $90.
Exchange Bank, do $98.
80 Boston City 5 per cent. stock, payable
93 a 93¾ per ct.

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

Exchange Bank 95.
Western RR, 111¼.
Old Colony RR, 101¼.
Eastern RR, 109¾.
Norwich and Worcester RR, 48.
do s 30 d 43.

BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Sept. 20.]—For
.] Sperm—There is a good demand, but the
ons have been very light, the article being held
views of buyers. Sale of 200 bbls at $1,05.
Whale—Sales of 2500 bbls, at prices ranging
40c, according to qual. Sales are 1350 bbls
oast, in parcels, at 40c; 700 bbls at 37c; 50
; and 400 bbls South Sea on private terms.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

### PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| m, ℔ | 10@ 28 | Do. West'n, ℔ | 08@ 11 |
| ℔ | 16@ 25 | Lard, best, ℔ | 08@ 10 |
| ew | | Do. West'n, keg | |
| Do | 7@ 10 | ℔ | 10@ 10 |
| meal | 6@ 7 | Calves, whole | 6@ 8 |
| ern | 17@ 18 | Calves, whole | 6@ 8 |
| ℔ | 6@ 12 | Lamb, ℔ | 8@ 10 |
| ℔ | 6@ 8 | Mutton, ℔ | 6@ 8 |
| ℔ | 6@ 8 | Spring, whole | 6@ 7 |
| ℔ | 7@ 8 | Chickens, ℔ pr. | 75@ 125 |
| ℔ | 10@ 12 | Turkeys, each | 100@ 125 |
| ℔ | 9@ 10 | Pigeons, ℔ doz. | 100@ 125 |
| n, ℔ | 10@ 12 | Geese, Mough | 125@ 150 |

### VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔ pk | 40@ 20 | Onions, doz bus | 6@ 6 |
| ℔ | 50@ 75 | Beets, bushel | 75@ 75 |
| ℔ | 50@ 75 | Beans, ℔ bushel | 150@ 200 |
| ℔ | 2@ 3 | Parsley, ℔ box | 6@ 6 |
| | 50@ 1 00 | Lettuce, ℔ doz | 6@ 6 |
| bush | 50@ 1 00 | Pot'toes, ℔ bu | 20@ 25 |
| bush | 1 00 | Horseradish, lb | 8@ |
| ash't | 3@ 33 | Mar. Squashes ℔ lb | 3@ 3 |
| | | Spinach, bushel | 25@ |
| | | Corn, ℔ doz | 12@ 12 |

### FRUIT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| es, bu | 1 00@ 1 50 | Pears, ℔ peck | 75@ 100 |
| bush | 1 00@ 1 50 | Apples, dried, lb | 4@ 5 |
| | 2@ 3 | Oranges, ℔ box | 4@ 5 |
| bush | 40@ 50 | Lemons, ℔ box | 4@ 5 |
| bu | 40@ 50 | Figs, ℔ lb | 10@ 12 |
| ew, pk | 37@ 50 | Peaches, ℔ bush | 75@ 125 |
| | 25@ 50 | Strawberries, bx | 8@ 8 |
| | | Cherries, quart | 8@ 8 |
| | | Raspberries, qt | 8@ 8 |
| | | Gooseberries, qt | 8@ 8 |
| | 20@ 37 | Currants, quart | 8@ 8 |
| es, ch | 8@ 25 | Plums, ℔ quart | 15@ 25 |

Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

### BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔ bbl, | | Ohio Mess | 16 50@17 00 |
| ice | 13 00@15 50 | Do. Prime | 13 50@14 00 |
| s, bbl | | Boston Lard, ℔ | 11@ 11 |
| | | bbls, ℔ lb | 10@ 11 |
| n, ex | | Ohio do., do., do | 11@ 11 |
| bl | 22@24 00 | Hams, Bos'n, ℔ | 16@ 16 |
| ear | 22@23 00 | Do., Ohio, ℔ lb | 16@ 16 |
| chear | 21@21 00 | Tongues, ℔ bbl | 16 00@18 00 |
| | 22@20 00 | | |

### BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔ lbs | 16@ 24 | Cheese, best, ton | 7@ 8 |
| ℔ ton | 15@ 22 | Do, common, ton | 5@ 7 |
| ℔ ton | 7@ 10 | Eggs, ℔ 100 doz | 18@ 17 |

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔ bbl | 2 00@ 2 50 | Onions, ℔ bbl | 1 75@ |
| ℔ bbl | 1 50@ 2 00 | Pickles, ℔ bbl | 6 50@ 7 00 |
| 5lbs | 1 25@ 1 25 | Peppers, ℔ bbl | 8 00@ 9 00 |
| ℔ bbl | 1 25@ 1 25 | Mangoes, ℔ bbl | 8 00@10 00 |

[Wholesale Prices.]

### HIDES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dry, lb | 12@ 12½ | African, ℔ lb | 11@ 13 |
| d, s. lb | 11@ 12 | Calcutta Cow, | |
| de, ℔ lb | 12@ 12½ | salted, each | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| s, ℔ lb | 9@ 10 | Do., dry | 70@ 90 |

### HAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Eastern pressed, ℔ ton | 13 00@13 50 |
| | 75@ 85 | Straw, 100 lbs | 60@ 65 |

### HOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1846, lb | 11@ 11½ | 2nd sort | 8@ |

### LEATHER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔ lb | 22@ 24 | N.Y. red, light | 18@ 19 |
| ery | 20@ 21 | Do. do., heavy | 16@ 17 |
| tan | 23@ 24 | East'n slaught'r | 16@ 17 |
| dle | 20@ 21 | Do. dry hide | 16@ 17 |

### LIME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| on, ℔ | | | 6@ 6 |
| | 80@ 85 | C. C. white ℔ | 6@ 6 |
| | 65@ 70 | Do. 1st quality | 5@ 5 |

### WOOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔ cord | | Eastern, hard, cargo, ℔ cord | 8 00@ 8 25 |
| ch, do | | Do. soft | 6 00@ 6 25 |
| | 4 50@ 5 00 | Do. soft | 5@ 5 |
| | 3@ 33 | South Shore, bd | 6 00@ 6 25 |

### WOOL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ce, lb | 45@ 50 | Com. to ¼ blood | 28@ 30 |
| | 45@ 50 | Lambs, super | 30@ 32 |
| | 42@ 45 | Do. 1st quality | 29@ 30 |
| ood | 40@ 45 | Do. 2d do | 14@ 15 |
| od | 32@ 33 | Do. 3d do | 14@ 15 |

## LETTER FROM MARIA EDGEWORTH.

The following letter of thanks from Maria Edgeworth was published in the Daily Advertiser:

TO JOSIAH QUINCY, JR. ESQ., *Mayor of Boston, and Chairman of the Relief Committee for the distressed Irish.*

Honorable and Honored Sir—I beg you will present the most grateful thanks of this town and the neighborhood of Edgeworth town, for the most seasonable relief which your committee afforded them in their utmost need. The fifty barrels of provisions, which you sent for this purpose by the U. S. ship Macedonian, arrived safely at Cove Cork; and the Limerick Auxiliary Committee (after some delay which has prevented your sooner receiving our thanks) gave me an order on Dublin for an equal quantity of meal, which I accepted, to avoid the expense of carriage and the danger of fall of price or of deterioration by keeping. The expenses of transport in Ireland were about five pounds ten shillings; the amount of each obtained by the sale of the 50 barrels of corn, amounted to *forty pounds clear*.

This amount I put into the hands of our excellent Vicar (Rev. John Powell) in cash, as the contribution of friends in Boston, to the relief of the poor in this parish. The reason I put this into his hands in *cash* was, that on his sending information of this contribution to Government Relief Fund, in Dublin, the amount is doubled by them according to usual practice, so that your Forty Pounds proceeds became Eighty Pounds relief for the poor of this town and neighborhood. This sum, well managed, as it cannot fail to be by our excellent Vicar, will do all and more than all the good your benevolent hearts could desire for us.

Our harvest and the season promising well, we gratefully trust that our distress from famine and fever is over. But much will be required before the poor can support *themselves* again, or regain their employments and habits of independence and exertions. What you have already put in our power, Gentlemen of the Relief Committee, of Boston, by these 50 barrels of provisions, (£80) will carry us through a difficult period, and we shall often in the course of it, thank you in our hearts and prayers. Permit me, dear Sir, to return through you to your Committee, on my own part my particular thanks for the honor and pleasure they have done me by this mark of their confidence, by the high distinction they have conferred upon me by placing their bounty at my disposal. I consider it as the greatest honor and gratification which I have received in the whole course of my long life, and in my 81st year, I can assure you I feel it most warmly; and am especially glad to owe this pleasure to American friends—from whom known and unknown personally I have received so much.

I am, Honored Sir, your grateful
MARIA EDGEWORTH.
Edgeworth-town, Aug. 28th, 1847.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LAWRENCE. We are pained to hear of a sad and disastrous accident, which occurred at the "new city," yesterday, the particulars of which we give below, as we learn from Dennison's Express, passengers from that place, and other sources. The accident occurred shortly after 12 o'clock, yesterday. Workmen were engaged in endeavoring to turn the direction of the current, above the dam, but the pressure of the vast body of water became so great against the "flash-boards," as to sweep them away and make a breach on the Andover side, nearly 40 feet in width. This was followed by another breach, a short distance from the first, and of about the same extent. Captain C. H. Bigelow, (a brother of Hon. George T. Bigelow of this city,) engineer of the works, and five men were in a scow, near where the first breach occurred, and were carried through the breach, into the rapids below. Captain Bigelow was severely bruised, and it was feared had received some internal injury, but fortunately no bones were broken. A man named Gillis, a stone mason by trade, and recently from the British Provinces, was in the scow at the time; and was drowned. It is believed that two others only were drowned, although nearly twenty persons, who were standing near the scene, were swept into the canal, and carried some distance down *but were rescued from* their perilous situation by persons employed at the factories, but not until some of the number had their legs and arms broken, the others escaping with some bruises, and slight injuries.

Foster's Express informs us that Dr. Huse of Methuen attended Captain Bigelow, and although he rested very well last night, it is feared that his internal injuries may prove somewhat serious. At the time of the second break, the workmen, very fortunately, were at dinner, but had they been at their labor, a large number of them would inevitably have perished.

We learn from ong of the contractors, Mr. Gilmore, that the cause of the accident was, the fact that an insufficient quantity of ballast had been placed upon the timbers and braces of the coffer-dam, to resist the pressure of the immense body of water above. When the scow went over the main dam, the rush of water was so great, as to carry it underneath the coffer-dam, and had not a carpenter who was on board, seized hold of Capt. Bigelow, he would, in all probability, have been lost.

Dr. Warren visited Capt. Bigelow at Lawrence, this forenoon, and thinks he will soon recover from the injuries he received. The two men who were drowned are Collin Gillis, a carpenter, a single man, belonging to Nova Scotia, and W. Darney Salviner, a married man.

The accident will cause a detention of the work for only about a single week, the main dam being uninjured.

P. S. We learn that two bodies have been recovered. [Boston Journal.

RAN OFF WITH TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS. We learn from the Post that on Sunday, R. J. D. Hardgrave, employed by Thomas Wilson & Son, baker, Fort Hill wharf, was entrusted with a check for $2,646, to deposit in the Merchant's Bank, but instead of doing so, he carried it to the Massachusetts Bank, had it cashed, and has not been heard of since. He received for the check two $1000 bills, one $500 bill, one $100, and the rest in small bills—all on the Massachusetts Bank. He is about 35 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches high; thin, haggard face; bushy hair. From pamphlets and newspapers found in his trunk, it is supposed that he has heretofore passed by the name of James Douglass and James Delaroe, and that he has lived in Royalton, Vt.

COLLISION ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD. About noon on Tuesday, a collision took place on the Western Railroad, five miles east of Pittsfield, between one of the freight trains from the East Albany depot and a wood train. The engines driving the two trains were almost demolished, and eight men, employed in working the trains, were more or less injured—one man so much so, that he had to submit to the amputation of one of his legs between the hip and knee; another sustained severe internal injuries. The Boston train, due at 6 P. M., owing to the collision, did not arrive at Albany until 10 1-2 P. M.

DEATH FROM PAREGORIC. The New York Express of Monday says: The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, in 28th street, upon the body of John Sloan, aged 4 months. It appears that the nurse gave him six drops of paregoric on Saturday morning, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning.

The estate of the late Gov. Fenner, of Rhode Island, has recently been sold to Samuel Dexter, Esq. for $124,950. The estate is centrally situated in Providence, and comprises over an acre of land. The Providence Journal states that the sale was the largest one of a single lot ever made in that city.

Thomas Fallen fell from a loaded cart in Sutton street, the wheel of which passed directly over his head, tearing off a part of his scalp over the temple, and severing an artery. He was taken in charge by officer Spoor, and his wounds dressed by Dr. Thurston.

It is stated that Mr. Pollock, the young Midshipman, who in a fit of passion lately attempted the life of Mr. Jewett, editor of the Buffalo Advertiser, has been convicted of the offence, and sentenced to the state prison for five years.

THE WATERVILLE MURDER—ARREST OF DR. COOLIDGE. Dr. Coolidge, the individual on whom suspicions of the murder of Mr. Mathews has rested ever since the body was found, was arrested at Waterville on Friday, by an officer despatched by Attorney-General Moore, with a warrant for that purpose, having understood that Flint, the Doctor's student, was about to disclose, and fearing that Coolidge might learn the fact and escape before an indictment could be found. The Grand Jury found a bill against the Doctor that afternoon.

Flint's story, we understand from several sources, is as follows:—That Coolidge came to him at Williams's tavern, on the evening of the murder, and requested him to go to the office and find a certain book which he had been using. On entering the office he found Mathews dead. Coolidge said he had drank a glass of brandy and died in a fit, and he must help get him out of the office. Flint at first refused, but Coolidge said if he was found there, folks would think he was murdered by them; that they must carry him out, and they would think he had been murdered by others; that he had given him two blows on the head, to carry on the deception. Flint assisted in carrying him down the back stairs to the rear of the building where he was found, and then left. After the search for the money, the Doctor gave him $1500 of it, and ordered him to burn it, which he did. It had previously been concealed under the carpet, directly under the Doctor's safe. This, we believe, is the amount of Flint's testimony, as we gathered it from hearesay. We may be incorrect in some particulars.

We will now state what were the grounds of suspicion against Dr. Coolidge, before the disclosure of Flint, as we have gathered them from persons directly from Waterville.

It seems that Coolidge had requested Mathews to get him $1500 or $2000 for a short time, and promised him a bonus of $400 for the use of it, with a bill of sale of his books and accounts for security, but requested him not to tell any one of it. Mathews did, however, inform his uncle and cousin, who signed the note at the bank with him for the money, that he was going to let it to Coolidge. The money was drawn from the bank on Thursday, the day of the murder. On Thursday evening, Mathews was at a party, composed of young people, at Dorr's tavern, and left, saying that he was going to the doctor's office to transact some business with him. He was afterwards seen conversing with two students on the sidewalk, and nothing more seen of him until he was found murdered in the morning.

The body was not so bruised and mangled as our first report represented, although the statement of the deep cuts and the blows on the head was correct. The fact that the wounds did not have the appearance of having bled, led to the belief that he was dead before they were given. Suspecions of poison were thereby excited, which led to an examination of the stomach and an analization of its contents, which, it is understood, confirmed those auspicions—rendering it certain that he came to his death by prussic acid.

Dr. Coolidge has heretofore borne a good character, was enjoying an extensive practice, and is said to have seven or eight thousand dollars on his books. He is somewhere about twenty-six years old, we believe, and unmarried. It is thought his trial will be deferred until the excitement has somewhat abated. [Bath Tribune.

SAD AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Coroner Smith was called yesterday to view the body of George Jacobs, of South Boston, who came to his death as follows: He was out in an open boat, near Squantum, with his son and another person. Two of them fired upon a flock of geese. The deceased's gun was heavily loaded, and kicked him directly before the muzzle of the other gun, whose charge was lodged in the back of his head. He lived about an hour, although insensible. He was thirty five years of age, in easy circumstances, and has left a wife and six children. The Coroner, deeming his death entirely accidental, did not think it necessary to summon a jury. [Atlas.

The Transcript says that some years since the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins visited the house once occupied by Shakspeare, and observing the desolate appearance of the room, gave orders to a respectable stationer in town to furnish it with a suitable desk, book, ink and pens, and keep it supplied with these articles for the future, drawing upon Mr. P's banker in London annually for the expense. It appears that at the late sale of the old house, five books of autographs from 1821 to 1846, were sold by the auctioneer to Butler for the sum of £73 10s. John Bull little suspected at the sale that he was indebted to brother Jonathan for this valuable autographic collection.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On Tuesday morning, as the accommodation train from this city for Taunton was within one mile of Mansfield, it came in contact with a horse and wagon in the act of crossing the tract. The wagon was thoroughly demolished, and the occupants, a Mr. and Mrs. Grover of Mansfield, were thrown some distance. They both received a severe shock from the concussion, and Mr. Grover was considerably bruised, but had sufficiently recovered before evening to be conveyed to their home. We gathered the above facts from Mr. Mason, of Mason & Davenport's Taunton express.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA. Rev. H. Hickok, and Rev. S. Maclay, and Mrs. Hickok, sent out under the Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sail for China tomorrow morning. They go out in the Paul Jones, and their destination is Fuht-chou, a city of some five hundred thousand inhabitants, about five degrees north of Canton. They are to be associated in labor with Messrs. White and Collins, who sailed in April last for the same place. [New York Evening Post.

MELANCHOLY. Mr. Josiah Goss, the well known driver of one of the Dorchester Hourly Coaches, while gunning near Cohasset on Monday morning last, was accidentally shot through the back and died in a few moments. Mr. G. was 28 years old, and leaves a young wife, having been married but a few months.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. The Albany Journal of Tuesday says:—There is a new movement in Flour and Grain. The demand in the Eastern market is now so great that it is impossible to procure freight-room sufficient to answer the demand. All the shipping, as well as the Boston Railroad, is pressed into this service at very fair rates.

It is probable that the demand will continue through the season, in order to press a sufficient winter supply forward.

FIRE IN SAXONVILLE. On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a shoe store owned by Mr. Lowell Pratt, and occupied by Mr. Aaron Tuttle. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, a serious conflagration was prevented. Loss about $300. Mr. Pratt had a barn and bowling saloon burnt last week.

The Democratic Nominating Committee for Suffolk county, have nominated as candidates for the Senate Chamber, Charles G. Greene, James Cheever, John S. Jenness, Charles B. Goodrich, and Isaac Adams.

The New Haven train for Boston came in collision with the freight train on Monday evening, near Westboro', and two freight cars were smashed, but nobody hurt.

The steamer Sarah Sands carried out about £25,000 in coin, which will be seized upon eagerly in England as the first wave of the returning tide of gold.

An infant son of Mrs. George W. Scribner, 50 Albany street, fell on Friday morning into a tub of scalding water, from the effects of which it died on Saturday evening.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has for sale at his shop on Mechanic street, a good assortment of *Cabinet Furniture* which will be sold very low for cash.
B. B. NOURSE.
Westboro', Oct. 16, 1847. 6w oct16

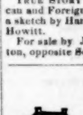
### Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of
HANNAH NICHOLS,
late of Reading in the county of Middlesex, widow, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
CALVIN NICHOLS, Administrator.
Reading, Oct. 12th, 1847. 3w* oct16

### Emerson's Essays.

ESSAYS, by R. W. Emerson, First Series, New Edition.
TWICE TOLD TALES. Twice Told Tales, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, in two vols.
TRUE STORY OF MY LIFE. Boston Library of American and Foreign Literature. The True Story of my Life, a sketch by Hans Christian Andersen, translated by Mary Howitt.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. oct16

### Farm for Sale.



The Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, consisting of about One Hundred and Twenty Acres of most excellent land, situated in the northwest part of Acton, about one mile and a half from Acton Centre, and about two miles from West Acton. Depot.

Said Farm will keep twelve cows and a horse, summer and winter, and produce for sale eight or ten tons of English Hay; and the Milk sold from the Farm will amount to Five Hundred Dollars the present year. The Pasture and Mowing Land is of the first order. There is also on the Farm a very large assortment of grafted Fruit Trees, such as Baldwin, Hubbardston, Porter, Pumpkin Sweeting, New York Pippins, and a great variety of other choice Apples; also, Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c. Likewise, a fine Cranberry Meadow. The premises are well fenced, with good stone walls, and there is wood in sufficient quantity. The buildings are a large two-story House, two Barns, one almost new, with a fine large cellar under the same. The premises are well watered, and will be sold very low, as the subscriber's health is such that he cannot manage so large a Farm.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN MERRIAM, Esq., Bedford, or the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH B. HODGMAN.
Beton, Oct. 16. 3w*

### Eagle Nursery, near Providence, R. I.

This establishment is about half a mile south of the city of Providence, on the middle road to the New London Turnpike, where may be found a large variety of new and rare kinds of Apples, Pears, Cherrys, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Apricots, Nectarins; with other kinds of small fruits such as English Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. Ornamental Trees of almost every description, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, Roses, Dahlias, &c.

We have from eight to ten thousand European Red Berried Mountain Ash, most of which is large enough to transplant as standards the present fall and coming spring, which we shall sell low by the hundred, as we have not a large stock of them. The above Trees and Plants is in fine health state, and will be sold low the present Fall or coming Spring, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon, and they will unremittingly endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and a moderation in charges.
SILAS MOORE & CO., Proprietors.
Orders received by James Hill, Jr., No. 107, 109, F. H. Market, Boston, Mass. 9w oct6

### Thermometer Churn.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Churn which is superior to all others for making butter. The heat of the cream is regulated by a thermometer that is attached to the churn, and no one can mistake in the use of it.
Inquire at the Agricultural Warehouse of Ruggles Nourse and Mason, at Quincy Hall, Boston, and at their works in Worcester. SILAS WARREN.
Ashland, Oct. 16. 1847.

### History of Framingham.

JUST published, a History of Framingham, Massachusetts, including the plantation, from 1640 to the present time, with an appendix, containing a notice of Sudbury and its first Proprietors; also, a Register of the Inhabitants of Framingham before 1800, with genealogical sketches; by William Barry, late pastor of the church in Framingham, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 456. A few copies for sale at $1 50, the subscription price, by the Publishers, JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. o16

### Annals for 1848.

WM. D. TICKNOR & CO., have received—The Charm, a series of elegant colored groups with descriptive illustrations by Elizabeth F. Ellet, 1 vol 4to. The Mirror of Life, edited by Mrs. L. G. Tuthill, 1 vol 8vo, elegantly illustrated. Scenes in the Lives of the Patriarchs and Prophets, edited by H. Hastings Weld, 1v 8vo, beautiful engravings. The Offering of Beauty for 1848, with colored engravings. The Mayflower edited by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, 1v 16mo. Memoirs of the Generals, Commodores and Commanders who distinguished themselves in the American Army and Navy during the wars with the Indians and 1812, etc., by True, 1v 8vo, 192 engravings, 1v 8vo. The Christian Keepsake for 1848, 1v. oct16 135 Washington street.

### French Medical Books.

TICKNOR & CO., importers of Foreign Books, have just received Nouveaux Elements de Hygiene, par Charles Londe, 2v 8vo; Theorie Positive de L'Ovulation spontanee et de la fecondation des Mamiffres et de l'espece humaine, Par F. A. Pouchet, 1v and Atlas; Traite Theoretique Pratique des Maladies des Yeux, par L. A. Desmanes, 1v 8vo, illustrated; Traite Clinique et Pratique des Maladies des Enfants, par MM. Barsher, et Billiet, 3v 8vo; De Candolles Prodromus Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis, 8v; Traite de Pathologie Cerebrale, per Scipion Pinel, 1v; Traite de la Salubrite dans les grande villes, par L. R. Montalcon, et R. P. J. B. de Rolliniere, 1v; Traite de Toxicologie, par O. Orfila, 2v; Traite de Nosographie Medicale, par J. Bouillaud, 5v; Memoires de la Societe Medicale D. Observation de Paris, 2v; Recherches Experimentales sur les proprietes et les fonctions du systeme Nerveux, par M. Flourens, 1v; Traite de L'Hysterie, par J. L. Brachet, 1v; Historie de la Medecine, par P. V. Renouard, 2v; Manuel de Dissection, par E. Coste, 1v; De La Folie, par Jac. F. Leuret, 2v; Maisons de Sanite, par J. B. Reybounieux, 1v; Bibliotheque iv Medicin Practicien, par un societie de Medecins, 5v 8vo; Annuaire de Chimie, par E. Millon et J. Reissett, 1v, &c., &c., 135 Washington street.

### Notice.

THE MANSION FARM in Framingham advertised to be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, (if not previously disposed of) *has been sold* at private sale. oct9 tf

### Redding & Co.,

No. 8 STATE STREET

ARE Agents for the sale of "Townsend's Celebrated Extract of Sarsaparilla," put up in great bottles, a cheap and excellent medicine. Price $1 per bottle—or six bottles for $5. Country agents supplied at the manufacturers prices.
Orders sent by Express men promptly attended to.
tf oct9

### Seedling Pear Stocks for Sale.

50,000 Seedling Pear Stocks from one to two years old and from six inches to two feet in height.
Also 50,000 Buckthorn Plants for hedges about the same height. A few Currant Bushes, Plum Trees, Fir Trees and Quince Stocks in good order. Apply to B. MERIAM, JR., Roxbury, on the Dedham Turnpike. 6w* oct9

### Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will of
SAMUEL PAYSON,
late of Dorchester in the County of Norfolk, Gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
LYDIA PAYSON, Executrix.
oct1 3w*

### Farm for Sale.

The well known Ballard Farm and Tavern Stand, situated in the South part of Wendall, on the Mail Road leading from Greenfield to Worcester, is offered for sale. It is one of the best Farms in that part of the County; it contains about 170 Acres of Land, well divided into Mowing, Pasturing, and Timber—well watered by a never-failing stream running through the Premises, and a great number of springs. The House and Barns are spacious and in good condition. This Farm will be sold at a great bargain if a sale can be made before the first of September. Apply on the premises, or to the Subscriber, H COWING.
South Deerfield, Oct 2. 2w*

### Valuable Farm for Sale.

A large Farm situated in the North part of Framingham, known as the Eaton Farm, containing 140 acres of rich and valuable land, with a large Dwelling House, 40 by 32 feet. Barn 72 feet by 37, with all the necessary out Buildings, such as Sheds, Carriage House, Cider Mill, Granaries &c.,

Said Farm is well watered with a never failing Brook, watering a large proportion of the Mowing land, and is undoubtedly one of the most profitable Farms in the town of Framingham. It will be sold at a great bargain if sold soon, as one of the owners is about to leave this part of the country.

For terms apply to ELIPHALET WHEELER in the Village of Framingham, or of JOHN EATON on the premises.
Framingham, Sept. 28, 1847. tf oct2

TO BE FOUND
AT THE
## LADIES' EXCHANGE,
192 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, should always visit this Establishment before making their selections, as they will find, *at all times*, a full assortment of the *newest and most desirable* styles of

SHAWLS, CLOAKS OR VISITES,
RICH SILKS, SATINS, CLOAK MATERIALS,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
AND
DRESS GOODS,

in all fashionable materials, *selected expressly for this House in Foreign Markets*, and received by the earliest arrivals after they appear abroad. Also, an immense stock of STAPLE GOODS.

Linens, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, and in fact, everything for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or

HOUSEKEEPING,

thereby enabling customers to purchase everything AT ONE PLACE, and saving much risk and trouble, as a LOW PRICE is always put upon every article, to ensure "quick sales."

COME ONCE AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN.
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
*OPPOSITE THE MARLBORO' HOTEL.*
oct16 6wis

### JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

SPACIOUS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT
IN MILK STREET,
(*Next to the Old South Church,*)
BOSTON,

Is the ACKNOWLEDGED DEPOT for all kinds of

RICH SILK GOODS, SHAWLS,

And Cloak Materials; Elegant Paris Visites, Sacks, &c. &c., Merino Goods, Bombazines, Alpacas, Orleans and Paramatta Cloths, in more than our usual variety of

*Choice Styles, Colors and Qualities.*

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S business is the Importation and Sale of the ABOVE GOODS, exclusively, and the superiority of their

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
—AND—
RICH DRESS SILKS,
18 WIDELY KNOWN AND APPRECIATED.

THE LADIES

Who have patronized us so liberally for ten or twelve years in Tremont Row, are now reminded of the great advantages of buying in

MILK STREET;

And MERCHANTS from the Country will find our Goods PERFECTLY ADAPTED to the New England trade, and the tastes of

THEIR CUSTOMERS.

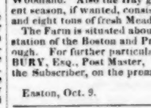
In fact, those who have ever traded with us, can testify that we sell a DIFFERENT CLASS OF GOODS from those to be found elsewhere, and NO LADY or GENTLEMAN can learn what the market really contains, without previously examining the assortments of beautiful styles at

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
SILK AND SHAWL STORE,
MILK STREET,
*A Few Steps from Washington street.*
s15 r2mp3m

### Hay, Straw & Corn Stalk Cutters.

With straight or spiral knives, Reed's Farming Mill, French's do, Holmes do, Corn-Shellers, Ames' cast steel Shovels, cast steel Potato Hooks, &c.
For sale very low at wholesale or retail by
PARKER & WHITE,
—AT THEIR—
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston.
oct9

### Farm for Sale.



Valuable and desirable Farm for sale or exchange, situated on the North-west part of Easton and known as the Isaiah Wilber Farm, containing 100 acres of land.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with Mowing, Pasturing and Woodland. Also the Hay grown upon the Farm the present season, if wanted, consisting of 12 tons of English Hay and eight tons of fresh Meadow Hay.

The Farm is situated about two miles from the half way station of the Boston and Providence Railroad in Foxborough. For further particulars, address JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Esq., Post Master, East Foxborough, or call on the Subscriber, on the premises. BUEL PACKARD.
Easton, Oct. 9. 3t*

### Trees for Sale in Somerville.

AT THE WINTER HILL, NURSERY.

A variety of choice Trees, consisting of Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, at suitable age and in fine condition for transplanting. Also,—Grape Vines, Currant Bushes, (red and white Dutch). Quince Bushes, &c. Also,—Pear and Apple Seedlings; likewise, a large assortment of Elm, Horse Chesnut and other Forest Seedlings, at a suitable age for soiling into nursery rows, some fine Mountain Ash and Fir Trees. For further particulars inquire of A. B. MAGOON, Cambridgeport, or JOHN C. MAGOON on the premises.
oct9 tf

### Muscle-Bed Manure.

THE Subscriber has on hand about one thousand tons of dry Muscle-Bed Manure, which can be taken on board of vessels drawing a light draught of water and carried to Boston, Charlestown, or near West Cambridge and Watert

## THE POET'S CORNER.

The following beautiful Hymn, by ALONZO LEWIS, Esq., was sung at the late Cattle Show, at Lynn.

HYMN.

We thank thee, God of harvest-home! for what thy love bestows,
For all the varied providence that from thy bounty flows;
We thank thee for the vernal rains that fertilized the ground,
We praise thee for the genial sun that all man's labor crowned.

We thank thee, God of harvest-home! for all our wealth of grain,
For the tall wheat, whose waving mass like ocean filled the plain;
We thank thee for the fruitful store of bright and yellow corn,
Whose golden heaps luxuriant our fertile fields adorn.

We thank thee, God of harvest-home! for all thy fruit so fair;
The apple with its yellow cheek, the ripe and mellow pear;
The downy peach, the luscious plum, the purple-clustered vine;
And the fair show of radiant flowers that in our gardens shine.

We thank thee, God of harvest-home! for more than we may tell;
We thank thee for the fragrant hay that fills our barns so well;
We praise thee for the precious gifts that make our harvest feast,
And the choice store of healthful roots, sweet food for man and beast.

We praise thee, God of harvest-home! that while in other lands
Pale famine stalks, and sweeps away their fever-stricken bands,
Our homes are blest with health and love, with plenty and with joy,
While social and domestic peace yields bliss without alloy.

We bless thee, God of harvest-home! for all that we partake;
Then let our hearts with gratitude their hymn of praise awake;
And when, our day of labor past, death's harvest-hour shall come,
May all our souls, like ripened fruit, be safely gathered home.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Bertha's Walk.

Once upon a time there lived near the borders of an extensive forest in the southern part of Germany, a poor widow named Gertrude Hauff, and her little daughter Bertha.

Gertrude supported herself and her child by her spinning, and four times every year she and Bertha went to a small town about two leagues distant, to dispose of the produce of her industry, and to purchase the few articles of food and clothing which their simple habits rendered necessary. These periodical visits were always looked forward to with eager delight by the little girl; they were the great events of her life, the bright stars in her calm and cloudless sky.

It was the evening of a beautiful day in October; the setting sun shone brightly through the lattice, and rested on the glowing cheek and glossy golden curls of the fair child, as if to set forth, if possible more strongly, the striking contrast between their brilliant beauty, and the dark mourning dress and careworn features of her mother, who sat gazing with all a mother's fondness upon the elastic form and the bright laughing eyes of the little maiden, as she busied herself in tying up, and arranging in large bundles, the skeins of homespun thread, which Gertrude produced from a press that stood in one corner of her neat little kitchen.

"I hope we shall have a fine day for our walk to-morrow, mother," said Bertha, as the finished unravelling a tangled mass of thread, and laid it in triumph on the table. "We shall have a large basket-full to take this time, but I can carry it all the way; you know, mother, the last time we went, you were tired, and I was not." She stopped abruptly, for as she looked up into her mother's face she observed the melancholy smile with which she listened to her daughter's merry prattle.

"Dear mother, you are not well, you would rather not go!"

"I am not well," answered Gertrude; "but I must go, or how could the thread be sold?"

"Let me go alone," cried Bertha, pausing in her mother's face, "I know the way perfectly, and you know I am *ten* years old; dear mother, please to let me go instead of you," she continued, as she threw her arms round her mother's neck, and kissed her pale cheek.

"But the forest, Bertha, you will lose your way, or some harm will happen to you; I cannot let you go alone."

But Bertha urged so earnestly and so tenderly the necessity of her mother's staying at home till her health was stronger, and explained so clearly the road she was to take through the portion of the forest which she would have to pass, that her mother at last yielded a reluctant consent; and Bertha lay down to rest that night, happy in the consciousness that she was old enough to be of some use, and steady enough to be trusted.

The next morning she rose early, and was soon ready to set forth upon her journey. Gertrude almost repented having given her consent; but she felt her own strength quite unequal to so long a walk, and knowing that for her child's sake, it was her duty, if possible, to preserve her own life, she made no further opposition, and, giving Bertha the basket containing the thread, and a small oaten cake to serve as provision on the road, she repeated her injunctions to her to return early, that she might not be overtaken by the close of the short autumnal day, before she had passed through the forest; and kissing her affectionately, and commending her to the care of Him who is the Father of the fatherless, she watched the little figure, until it became less and less, and finally disappeared amongst the trees: and then she returned to her lonely dwelling, to renew her prayers for the safety of her darling child.

Bertha tripped merrily along; the sun broke gradually through the mist which had hitherto shorn it of its rays, and beamed forth in all its brightness, making the dew-drops glitter like diamonds; and the birds chaunted their matin hymns, and hopped from bough to bough, and as their rainbow plumage glanced in the sunshine, they looked down upon Bertha with their bright eyes, till the little girl almost fancied that they were beautiful spirits of the wood, sent to be her companions on her lonely pilgrimage, and unconsciously, she raised her clear, soft and childlike voice, and joined in their song.

Bertha walked on for a considerable time, and at last she began to feel somewhat weary, so she sat down on one of the large projecting roots of a lofty tree, which formed a convenient resting place, and taking her little cake out of her basket she ate a part of it, and put the remainder back, intending to keep it till evening.

It was a pleasant cool spot like a bower, where Bertha had chosen her resting place; there was a gentle breeze just stirring the leaves on the trees, and softly fanning her cheek; she took off her large straw hat, and having laid it on the grass beside her, she gathered some of the flowers which formed a carpet at her feet, and amused herself with twining them into a garland.

Bertha had been for some time employed in this manner, when she suddenly observed something moving near the foot of a tree at a little distance. She watched it for some moments, and then she perceived that it was a squirrel. She approached it softly and cautiously, and as she came nearer it moved slowly to a short distance, but did not hop away, or climb into a tree, as she expected, so she came still nearer, and then she saw that the little creature was scarcely able to stir; it appeared to be either very ill, or to have received some injury. "Poor little thing," said Bertha, "it is so weak it cannot run about to get its food as usual, and is dying of hunger; I wonder if it would eat some of my cake!" and so she ran back and fetched the piece of cake out of her basket, and breaking it into small bits, she scattered it about on the ground, near to where the squirrel lay. She would not go quite close for fear of frightening it; then she retired to her old place under the tree, and she soon had the pleasure of seeing the little animal crawl slowly from one place to another, picking up the crumbs, and eating them with great appearent satisfaction.

Bertha now recollected that it was time to proceed on her journey; so tying on her hat, and taking her basket in her hand, she walked on as gaily as ever, quite refreshed by her long rest under the tree.

Before she had gone very far she observed a little worm lying just in her path. She stepped to one side to avoid treading on it, and walked on; but presently she said to herself, "perhaps somebody may pass this way, who may not see that poor little worm, and then it will be killed," so she went back and taking it up very gently, she laid it down amongst the grass at some distance from the path. As she did so, she could not help remarking what a curious little worm it was; she had never seen one like it, it was not an earth-worm, nor a caterpillar, nor a snail; it was about half an inch long, and of a white fleshy color, quite unlike any other worm she had ever seen—what could it be!

The sun was now high in the heavens, and it penetrated even through the deep shade of the trees, and Bertha knew that it was mid-day, and she walked on rapidly, for she had still some distance to go.

She had not proceeded far, when the shrill note of a bird, loud, and quickly repeated, struck upon her ear; it sounded like a cry of pain or distress. Bertha listened, and looked in the direction whence the sound came, but she could discover nothing; still the note was repeated, louder and more rapidly, as though the poor bird knew that a gentle heart was near, and was appealing to it for aid. After spending some time in vainly pushing aside the thick underwood, and peering up amongst the branches of the lofty trees, Bertha came suddenly upon the object of her search.

It was a beautiful bird; its plumage was of the brightest blue, and on its head was a yellow crest, that glistened like gold. It remained in the same place, only fluttering its wings, and uttering its shrill cry of distress. As Bertha approached, she perceived that it had been caught in a fowler's snare. After many efforts she succeeded in disentangling the wires and the captive spread its bright wings, and flew high up into the air with a wild song of joy.

Bertha once again continued her journey, and arrived without further interruption at the town. She sold her mother's thread, executed the other commissions with which she had been entrusted, and some time before sunset she set out on her return.

It was a warm bright autumnal evening, but the rays of the setting sun, glittering through the yellow leaves, warned Bertha to hasten forward, for by the time she entered the forest it had sunk down behind a tall tree, and it had become so dark that the stout heart of the little maiden began to beat somewhat faster than usual, as she tried, with her bright eyes, to pierce through the gloom which was gathering rapidly in the dark vistas before her. "Was she in the right path?—perhaps not—and yet she felt almost sure—no, she had not seen that lightning-scathed tree in the morning—yet where could she have lost the path!—she would go back and try to find it."

But darker and darker the shades of night gathered around her, and, as she wandered on, now falling over the projecting roots of the trees, now feeling her way amongst their rugged stems, she only became further entangled in the thick and briery underwood. At length, wearied and faint, she sat down at the foot of a tree, and wept bitterly. She thought how her mother would sit before the cottage-door, watching for her all the evening, and then how she would go in and prepare the evening meal, and the cheerful fire, to greet her darling on her return; and then she fancied her wandering forth into the forest to seek her, and losing her way, and dying of grief and fear.

Bertha knew not how long she had remained in this state. By degrees she became almost stupified with terror; the huge boughs of the trees assumed frightful and terrific shapes, as they seemed to bend towards her, and extend their giant arms, as if to enfold her within their ghastly embrace. The poor child pressed down her hands over her eye-lids to shut out the hideous forms that haunted her. She tried to pray, but her thoughts wandered, and became more and more confused, and a deathlike torpor was gradually stealing over her. She was suddenly roused by a slight rustling sound, which appeared almost close to her; she looked up, but she could see nothing. Again the sound was repeated, and then she felt something gently touch her foot; she put forth her hand, and there she felt a small round substance; she took it up, and to her surprise perceived that it was a *filbert*. In a few moments another was laid at her feet then another, and then a great many more. Bertha ate the nuts, for she was very hungry, and as she did so, her strength returned rapidly, and still more nuts were brought; and presently, as she put out her hand to take them, she felt a soft head thrust into it. "It must be the squirrel!" said Bertha,—"You dear little thing, how kind you are." Then the squirrel nestled close to her, just as if it understood what she said.

Just then, Bertha saw, at a short distance, a bright light shining like a star amongst the green grass. Gradually it approached nearer to her, and then she saw that it was a *glow-worm*, of wonderful size and brilliance. It came quite close to her and lay at her feet; the light it threw around was so bright that it illumined a space of several yards on every side, with a soft radiance like moonlight. "And are you come to help me, pretty glow-worm!" said Bertha. The glow-worm answered by approaching still nearer, and the little girl gathered a leaf, and laying the beautiful insect upon it, she held it in her hand. And now the clear melodious note of a bird burst forth upon the still night air, and with a rushing sound the beautiful blue bird with the golden crest flew by, and alighted at Bertha's feet; then turning its head, and looking at her with its bright eyes, and repeating its song, it hopped forward a little way, and then stood still, as if inviting her to follow. Bertha now arose, and fed by the squirrel, lighted by the glow-worm, and guided by the golden crested bird, she proceeded on her way, full of thankfulness and joy.

After walking for about an hour, Bertha found herself on the termination of the forest, and a few steps more brought her to her mother's door.

When she entered, she found her mother nearly senseless from grief and terror, and some of her neighbors sat around her, trying to support her with hopes which they feared would never be realized; while others had gone forth in quest of the little wanderer.

The sight of her child soon restored Gertrude to life, and with tears of happiness and gratitude she pressed her darling to her bosom.

When Bertha was a little recovered from her fatigue she related all that had happened to her. "And where is the bird, my child?" said her mother. Bertha now, for the first time, looked round for her beautiful guide, but the golden-crested bird was gone. "But here is the glow-worm, mother; I have it safe in this leaf." Bertha opened the leaf, but instead of a glow-worm there lay something bright and sparkling, but clear, and hard, and colorless like glass. "Oh, where is my pretty glow-worm!" said the little girl, in a tone of disappointment, "this is only a bit of glass—yet how bright it is."

"Let me look at it," said an old man who was present, "I know more about these things than you do." He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then he said, "*It was a Diamond.*"

The old man was right; it was a diamond, of marvellous size and brilliance; and when it was sold, it produced a large sum of money, sufficient to support Bertha and her mother all the rest of their lives in ease and comfort.

Bertha never forgot her walk through the forest; and many years after, when her grandchildren used to prevail upon her to relate the story for their amusement round the Christmas hearth, she always ended her tale by saying, "*Never neglect an opportunity of doing good, even to the least of God's creatures.*"

### EDUCATION OF THE HEART.

It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head, and forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successful cultivation of it; and the child is solicited to reflection, when he is only capable of sensation and emotion. In infancy the attention and the memory are only excited strongly by things that impress the senses, and move the heart; and a father shall instil more solid and available instruction in an hour spent in the fields, where wisdom and goodness are exemplified, seen and felt, than in a month spent in the study, where they are expounded in stereotyped aphorisms.

No physician doubts, that precocious children in fifty cases for one, are much the worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundations for insanity are laid. When the studies of maturer years are stuffed into the head of a child, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact, that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is confirmed and can bear exertion, the other is growing, and requires repose; that to force the attention to abstract facts, to load the memory with chronological and historical or scientific detail, in short, to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertions of a man's is as rational as it would be to hazard the same sort of experiment on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles, rather than to the acquirement of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out such a course; for the emotions are then the liveliest, and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source that the mass of men are hereafter to draw their sum of happiness or misery; the actions of the immense majority are, under all circumstances, determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth, life presents an infinity of occasions where it is essential to happiness that we should feel rightly; very few where it is necessary that we should think profoundly.

Up to the 7th year of life, very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand, therefore, the utmost attention not to interrupt them by improper or over excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period, as is necessary to its health; and the best is moral instruction, exemplified by objects which strike the senses.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that at this period of life, special attention should be given, both by parents and teachers, to the physical development of the child. Pure air and free exercise are indispensable, and wherever these are withheld, the consequences will be certain to extend themselves over the whole future life. The seeds of protracted and hopeless suffering have, in innumerable instances, been sown in that constitution of the child simply through ignorance of this great fundamental physical law; and the time has come when the united voices of these innocent victims should ascend, "trumpet-tongued," to the ears of every parent and every teacher in the land, "Give us free air and wholesome exercise; leave to develope our expanding energies in accordance with the laws of our being, and full scope for the elastic and bounding impulses of our young blood." [London Quarterly Review.

A BRIDE WORTH HAVING. The Limerick Chronicle says that a young gentleman, Mr. Bell, very lately came of age, and, hitherto a stranger to the smiles of fortune, will this month lead to the altar the richest heiress in Ireland, Miss Martin. The lady is now in her thirty-third year, and has been for several years known in the literary world. The fortunate youth was seeking a commission in some regiment on foreign service, when Venus kindly changed his destinction for the home department; and, ere this month ends, he may travel five and twenty miles in a straight line on the land bestowed on him.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a man and his wife, then considerably advanced in life, settled in an adjoining town of Duanesburg. They were in very indigent circumstances at the time, and like many others who have commenced the world with better prospects, have held their own remarkably well ever since, supporting a family of small children by the precarious trade of *basket making*. The woman was a native of one of the West India Islands, and a widow before she married her present husband. Her appearance and manners plainly showed that she had seen better days, and she often told her neighbors that she had wealthy connections and a property of her own, in her native country. The neighbors, of course, gave very little credit to this story. About six years since, however, the old lady, having carefully laid by ten or fifteen dollars, took her departure, unaccompanied by any one, for the West Indies. Weeks, months, and years passed over, but there came no tidings of the old lady. She had almost ceased to exist in the recollection of her nearest neighbors; the old man, her husband, had given her up for lost, and it is said, had long since begun to cast his eyes about, among the plump widows and antiquated damsels of the neighborhood, fearing that he might be under the necessity of supplying the place of his long absent, and perhaps deceased wife, (for he waxed old, and did not love to be alone,) when, one day last week, while the old man sat *cogitating* on the subject at his cottage door, a beautiful carriage drove up and made a halt—the door opens—the steps are let down, and lo! out jumped the old lady, dressed "in silks and satins," plump into the old man's arms.

MRS. LAFAYETTE. In 1784, Mr. John Adams, who was afterwards President of the United States, was resident in France for a season. His wife who was a very worthy woman, called one day on the lady of Gen. Lafayette, and soon after this lady visited Mrs. Adams in return. Mrs. Lafayette was very modestly dressed, while the American ladies present were mostly in very gay attire. While at the table, one of those who sat near Mrs. Adams whispered to her, saying, "Good heavens! how awfully she is dressed." Mrs. Adams rebuked the observation, and returned the whisper by saying that "the lady's rank placed her above the little formalities of dress." We wish it was the case now that all who occupy honorable places would feel themselves above such small matters, and indeed that every one would consider that a brilliant and well trained mind, good conduct, and agreeable manners set those off that possess them to almost infinitely better advantage than costly array and sparkling diamonds. [Exeter News Letter.

## HISTORICAL.

### ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

Contemporary writers have been enthusiastic in their description of Isabella, but time has sanctioned their eulogies; she is one of the purest and most beautiful characters on the page of history. She was well formed, of the middle size, with great dignity and gracefulness of deportment, and a mingled gravity and sweetness of demeanor. Her complexion was fair; her hair auburn, inclining to red; her eyes were of a clear blue, with a benign expression; and there was a singular modesty in her countenance, gracing, as it did, a wonderful firmness of purpose, and earnestness of spirit. Though strongly attached to her husband, and studious of her fame, yet she always maintained her distinct rights as an allied princess. She exceeded him in beauty, in personal dignity, acuteness of genius, and in grandeur of soul, combining the active and resolute qualities of man, with the softer character of woman. She mingled in the warlike councils of her husband; engaged personally in his enterprises, and in some instances surpassed him in the firmness and intrepidity of her measures, while, being inspired with a true idea of glory, she infused a more lofty and generous temper into his subtle and calculating policy.

It is in the civil history of their reign, however, that the character of Isabella shines more illustrious. Her fostering and maternal care was continually directed to reform the laws and heal the ills engendered by a long course of internal wars. She loved her people, and while continually seeking their good, she mitigated, as much as possible, the harsh measures of her husband, directed to the same end, but inflamed by a mistaken zeal. Thus, though almost begotten in her piety, and perhaps too much under the influence of ghostly advisers, still she was hostile to every measure calculated to advance religion at the expense of humanity. She strenuously opposed the expulsion of the Jews, and the establishment of the inquisition, though, unfortunately for Spain, her repugnance was slowly vanquished by her confessors. She was always an advocate of clemency to the Moors, although she was the soul of the war against Grenada. She considered that war essential to protect the Christian faith, and to rescue her subjects from fierce and formidable enemies. While all her public thoughts and acts were princely and august, her private habits were simple, frugal, and unostentatious. In the intervals of state business, she assembled around her the ablest men in literature and science, and directed herself by their councils in promoting letters and arts.

Through her patronage, Salamanco rose to that height which it assumed among the learned institutions of the age. She promoted the distributions of honors and rewards for the promulgation of knowledge, she fostered the art of printing, recently invented, and encouraged the establishment of presses in every part of the kingdom; books were admitted free of all duty, and more, we are told, were printed in Spain, at that early period of the art, than in the present literary age.

It is wonderful how the destinies of countries depend at times upon the virtues of individuals, and how it is given to great spirits, by combining, exciting and directing the latent powers of a nation, to stamp it as it were, with its own greatness. Such beings realize the idea of guardian angels appointed by Heaven to watch over the destinies of empires. Such has been Prince Henry for the kingdom of Portugal, and such was now for Spain the illustrious Isabella. [Irving's Life of Columbus.

### THE MOUNDS OF THE WEST.

The Smithsonian Institute is at last at work. It will shortly publish, as its first contribution towards the "Diffusion of Knowledge," a work on American Archæology, a narrative of researches and discoveries in the mounds of the West, made by E. G. Squier and Dr. E. H. Davis of Ohio. The labors of these gentlemen embrace the opening and examination of more than two hundred mounds, of every variety of size and character. Their discoveries consist of implements and ornaments in silver, copper, lead, stone, ivory, and pottery, fashioned into a variety of forms, and exhibiting a skill, which in some instances, modern art cannot surpass. The sculptures of birds, animals, and reptiles, constitute a large class of these relics. They are cut from various kinds of stone, and in many instances from porphyry. Several highly finished sculptures of the human head are deserving of notice, and probably convey an idea of the physical character of the people. The relics show that an intercourse existed at the time the mounds were erected, between the most distant parts of the continent; thus obsidian from Mexico, copper and lead from Lake Superior, shells and pearls from the sea have been found.

Messrs. Squier and Davis have not only opened this large number of mounds, but surveyed the coast works, or presumed fortifications, which abound in the West. They are frequently miles in extent. Some, in the shape of enclosures, containing a space of ground larger than Philadelphia occupies. Many analogies have been discovered, between the relics and similar ones belonging to the primitive nations of the old world.

Thus the serpent and egg, which has a prominent place in the mythology of Egypt and India, typifying a universal principle, has actually been found in Ohio, in a well defined serpent 1,200 feet in length, forth of earth, in the act of swallowing an egg. Some striking analogies with the Druidical rites, are also discovered. The Phallic worship, too, so universal throughout the ancient world, may be traced in the remains of the Mississippi Valley.

The results of these discoveries will be set forth in a volume to be pub'ished at the expense of the Smithsonian Institute. The work will be accompanied by drawings of the relics, surveys of the fortifications, &c., &c. It is the opinion of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, of Dr. S. E. Morton, and of other scientific men, that the volumes contain more information on the subject of the race of people once inhabiting this continent, than in all the volumes that have ever been published.

### ENGLISH WARS.

The costliness of war may be judged from the following facts. The first war of the revolution, in 1688, lasted nine years and cost sixteen millions pounds in taxes raised at the time, and in loans twenty millions; besides the levies of eight hundred thousand soldiers.

The next war was the war of the "Spanish Succession," which lasted very nearly eleven years, ending in 1713. It cost thirty millions in taxes raised, and thirty-two millions five hundred thousand pounds in loans.

Then came "the Spanish War, and the war of the Austrian succession," which commenced in 1739, lasted nine years, and cost twenty-five millions in taxes, and twenty-nine millions in loans.

This was followed by the "Seven Years' War" between the English and French, about the banks of the Ohio. The quarrel soon spread into Europe—a fight about religion, and England paid about six hundred thousand a year in subsidy to Frederick of Prussia, in consequence. This "Seven Years' War" cost fifty-two millions in taxes, and added sixty millions to the debt.

Then followed the American war, which cost thirty-two millions in taxes, and no less than one hundred and four millions in loans.

After this was the first French war, from 1793 to 1802, for which the enormous sum of two hundred and sixty-three millions five hundred thousand pounds was raised in taxes, and two hundred millions five hundred thousand pounds added to the debt in loans.

In the second French War against Napoleon, from 1803 to 1815, taxes were levied to the amount of seven hundred and seventy millions five hundred thousand pounds, and an increase was made to the debt of three hundred and eighty-eight millions five hundred thousand pounds.

So that altogether, from 1688 to 1815, England had sixty-five years of war, and paid for them the almost incredible sum of eleven hundred and eighty nine millions of pounds, and they have left the country with a burden upon it of nearly eight hundred millions more!

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING AND REMARKABLE ESCAPE. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 29th ult., a thunder shower passed over the northwest part of Monmouth, in this county, during which the house of Mr. Benjamin Richardson was struck by lightning and nearly demolished. We visited the premises the next day and looked at the ruins, and are satisfied that the bolt which did so much damage passed up from the ground to the cloud. On the bottom of the cellar were two or three holes made by the passage of the electric fluid as it escaped from the earth. One of these is large enough for a man to thrust his leg into, up to his knee; the others were smaller. The dirt around the margin of these holes was turned upward and outward, and some of it thrown off at a distance.

From the cellar it passed out, according to appearances, in several directions through the under-pinning, which was not very tight.

There were five persons in the house, all of whom, except one miraculously escaped unhurt. A sister of Mr. Richardson was sitting near the stove, and was severely burnt by the electric fluid in her hair, face and side, and some splinters of wood driven into the flesh of one side of the head. It affected one side of her with temporary paralysis, which has passed into a sort of neuralgia. What is very singular, none of the persons in the house saw any flash or heard any thunder.

Mrs. Richardson says that, on a sudden, the room appeared to be filled with blazing cotton, and she involuntarily put her hand to her head to brush it off—the next moment she saw the ruin that had been done.

We are farther confirmed in the opinion that this was an upward, or returning stroke, from the fact that a man at a place three quarters of a mile westerly from the house, was prostrated by what he supposed to be the same bolt. [Augusta (Me.) Farmer.

### CHARITY.

Like seraph from celestial bower,
At midnight's dark and solemn hour,
To the lone cell of misery,
On wings of light came Charity.
Her eye with soft compassion glow'd,
The sympathetic tear o'erflow'd,
While her melodious thrilling voice
Bade the poor mourner's heart rejoice.
She bade the star of hope arise,
Bright as the sun of summer skies,
Amid the dungeon's cheerless gloom,
Which gleam of day could ne'er illume,
The sorrowing captive she set free,
And gave him light and liberty,
The orphan's smile, the widow's prayer
Proclaim her ever guardian care;
And tears of gratitude o'erflow
The pallid cheek o'erspread with wo.
Yes, Charity! thine angel smile,
The throbbing bosom can beguile;
And gently soothe or kindly bless
The heart which cares and griefs oppress.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

### ERRORS IN RELATION TO THE SCRIPTURES.

FROM THE LONDON BIBLICAL REVIEW.

We make a brief reference to some religious expressions, which from a supposed similarity to Scripture phraseology, are, by some persons, imagined to be in the Bible. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," is a smooth line of Sterne's, which has no parallel in the Scriptures. The nearest approach to this sentiment, is to be found in the beautiful language of the Hebrew Prophet, "He stayeth his rough wind in the day of his east wind," Isaiah, 27: 8. "In the midst of life we are in death," is a reflection derived from the burial service in the Book of Common Prayer, and yet it is said that the Rev. Robert Hall had chosen it as a text for a funeral sermon, and there are multitudes who now imagine that they could find it within the covers of the Bible. "Bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received," is a sentence from the Church of England Catechism, which was once quoted in our hearing to prove from the Bible that total abstainers were wrong in objecting to the use of wine to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The admonition—"Not to be wise above what is written," we are sometimes told, is enjoined upon us in the Sacred Scriptures, and it is generally used to repress any undue anxiety to comprehend the higher mysteries of Christianity. The parties who thus employ the injunction, may be surprised to find that it has no place in the Word of God. Many of the pious, gifted brethren in our churches, pray for the recompense of a pastor's toil in uncouth figures, when they express the wish that God would give him "seals to his ministry, and souls for his hire." This metaphorical language may be admired, or otherwise, but let it be remembered that the phrase is not Scriptural. A very objectionable form of expression is sometimes used in prayer, when persons entreat that the Spirit, or the Lord, "would go from heart to heart, as oil from vessel to vessel." It tends to lower our conceptions of the omnipresence of the Being invoked, and it conveys anything but a conception of divine grace in individual minds and hearts.

Many of the spurious phrases which pass current in the Christian world for sacred truth, are obviously formed in some way or other on the model of Biblical passages. Thus, kindness to animals is often enforced by the oracular saying, which is regarded as Scripture, "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." This, however, is not in the Bible, but something like it may be found in Proverbs, 12: 10, where it is written, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." In speaking of the rapid increase of Messiah's subjects in the latter times, it is often affirmed, that God has said, "A nation shall be born in a day." There is, however, no such prediction, either in the Old or New Testament, but it is probable that some floating impression of the inquiry put forth by the Prophet Isaiah, 46: 8, "Shall a nation be born at once?" led to the construction of a saying which has formed the chief foundation to many, of the hope of millennial glory. Had the theory no surer basis, it would certainly cover its advocates with confusion.

There are several passages of Scripture frequently so quoted, that, by the alteration of a word, or the modification of a sentence, they convey a totally different impression to that which the Inspired Writing teaches. For instance, Solomon said,—"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Proverbs 27: 17. The common, but by no means improved version of this saying is, "As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of a man his friend."

The expression "That he who runs may read," is a misquotation founded upon a misapprehension of the meaning of Scripture. The popular, but erroneous form, conveys the notion of a writing exhibited by the wayside, the characters of which are so large that he who runs along the path may comprehend its meaning, and accelerate his speed. This, however, is not the reading, nor the application of the Scripture injunction. In Habakkuk, 2: 2, it is enjoined, "Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." Here the reading is to be deliberate, and previously to the running, or in order to it. We have heard the advice given as sacred, to "owe no man anything but love;" as if we were ever to withhold from our fellows the important and valuable manifestations of right feeling towards them—This is a mangled quotation of the two-fold apostolic injunction to "owe no man anything, but to love one another."—Romans, 13: 8.

[Remainder next week.]

CROMWELL AND PROTESTANTISM. Much has been said of Cromwell's ambition. *This* made him take up arms, *this* made him become Protector, *this* agitated him during the discussion of the kingship! The ambition of one man! And is this all that man can see in his life? It is a paltry manner of viewing history. In truth, it was a very different thing, and very different thoughts, which filled Oliver's bosom. It was not a feather in his cap that occupied his mind; he was fighting the great battle against the Papacy and royalty of the Middle Ages—the greatest that history has to describe since the establishment of Christianity and the struggle of the Reformation. The result of this battle was the deliverence of the present age, and of ages yet to come. Without Cromwell, humanely speaking, liberty would have been lost, not only to England but to Europe. Even Hume in one place ascribes this immense and glorious result to the Puritans. We must add, that the defeat of liberty would have been the defeat of the gospel.

In the seventeenth century there were but two men—Louis XIV and Cromwell—the former representing absolutism; the latter evangelical Christianity and liberty. There were certainly in that age other important personages; and who will not recall to mind the generous Gustavus Adolphus! But the two chief figures are Louis and Oliver. Between them—between their systems, if not between their persons—the struggle was fought; and the victory, although slow and long disputed, particularly in France, remained with Oliver. They are the representatives of two principles—of two worlds. The two gigantic figures are each raised on a lofty pedestal; and their shadows fall, not only on their own age but extended over all future time.

[Merle d'Aubigne.

### A LETTER FROM A GERMAN TO HIS FATHER-LAND.

The Milwaukie (Wisconsin) paper publishes a translation of a letter in the Schnell Post from a German in that Territory, to his friends in Germany. It manifests how much our privileges are prized by those who never previously enjoyed them.

"Dear Friends—We arrived at America in good health. We reached Milwaukie on the 10th of July, and hope that this letter will find you in good health. We have all been seasick, but nobody died. The 3d of July we took the steamboat to Albany, and there took the railroad for Milwaukie. We then bought land of the state. I, John ——, bought me 80 acres, (that is in German, 120 morgen.) Then we went by wagon to a place 36 miles from Milwaukie, where we could feast our eyes on trees. There I built me a house of trees 28 feet long and 18 feet wide, and have bought a stove for $13, upon which we can cook and bake bread too. We have bought a cow with a calf for $15, which could not be bought in Germany for $40.

"They think, in Germany, it is all wild in America;—no, the wild part is in Germany.—The cities are prettier here than there, and we have all kinds of trees, which they have not got in Germany. I have on my land many trees, oak, beech, linden, sugar cane, (maple) and citron (cedar) trees. We are two miles from church. We have mass every month. After New Year we have it every Sunday. Here we live Catholic—here we can nightly pray. The very poorest is as good as the richest. One can ever day and year go to the highest officers.—We need not touch our hats; we can keep our pipe in our mouth. We thank God a thousand times, that he has brought us out of the land of bondage into the promised land; for we have here a fine land, and liberty.

"I pay every year $2 taxes for 120 morgen; it is fixed by the United States of America.—There is everything enough in America. Flour costs $3 a barrel, and there is every thing cheap here.

"Trade is free to all here. I wish you would all come to me. You need not be ashamed to come, for people come here who have more money than John W——, of Berg. Who is once in the Kingdom, (United States,) he never goes back to Prussia. The very poorest in America is more than the very richest in the Grand Dutchy of Luxemburgh. A day laborer earns every day a dollar, and he not give any drunken lawyer's clerk anything of it. All lads and lasses I bid come. Here we are happy.—He who serves a year can earn or buy 80 acres of land, and none of it goes to the officers as in Germany. Come all from the slave land—from the slave land to the free land—for we have a free land here, and we thank God a thousand times that he has brought us out of the slave land to the free land. Brothers and sisters come all to me—to us. I wrote to you the truth—the whole pure truth—so as God may help me, and his holy gospel. Believe the letter which I write to you. You would thank God if you were here for think how much a free land is better than a slave land. Here is no war, and nothing to fear: here every thing is plenty.

"There are now twenty-nine United States.—The money that they coin has on a star for each. This signifies that the United States are as free as the stars of heaven. One State is larger than France. Shall we not rejoice that we are in this land. Yes, we thank God one thousand times, and one thousand times one thousand, that he has brought us out of the slave land to the promised land. It is calculated that 500 come every day. You must not think that America is all wild—for there are railroads, steamships and manufactories, as in Europe. I hope from my heart that this letter will find you in good health; and write me back how it is in Germany—for I have heard that the hail has done much harm, and that the taxes have become much heavier.

"We have all thought of you much, but we do not want to be with you; and if Peter W——, of Berg, would give me his whole property, if I would carry back my wife and children, I would say no! I wish yet that we could all see each other in America, we shall never see each other 'till the last day. I salute you all. Amen."

### A BURLESQUE.

The New York Mirror's foreign correspondent writes whoppers to make you laugh. He tells of a visit to the Pope and of the care that his Holiness takes of his great toe, which he permits not to be kissed by any American since he has read of Americans biting in Mexico! Only hear him:—

"On my arrival in the city, I immediately called upon Cardinal Gizzi, who took me to the Vatican in his carriage, and introduced me to the Pope. I reached out my hand to shake hands with his Holiness, when the Cardinal whispered to me that the Pope never shook hands with anybody, and that I must kiss his toe. Kneel down, my son, said his Holiness, it will do you no harm. I replied that I was not under any apprehensions that it would, but that it might possibly do him some harm, for if I got my mouth near his toe, I should be certain to bite it, as I had a strange propensity that way. The Cardinal then whispered to Pius, who said that as I was an American citizen, and one of the Anglo Saxons, of whose victories in Mexico he had heard, I should be excused from the usual ceremony of kissing his toe, and to show what a good Democrat he was, he reached out his hand and gave me a hearty shake. He invited me to dine with him the next day, and said that he supposed I would like to look at his collection of pictures; as all Americans who came to Rome were great admirers of the Fine Arts. I quite surprised him by telling him that in my own green forest home in the West we too had painters; I told him that we had produced a Whitehorn, a Shegogue and a West; and that we could boast of a Century Club and a National Gallery. He was a good deal surprised to hear these famous names, and said that he hoped to see me often at the Vatican, as he wished to have some conversation with me about the institutions of America. Cardinal Gizzi then intimated to me that it was time to withdraw, as there were several princes waiting to be introduced. The particulars of the dinner at the papal residence, and the curious conversation I had with his Holiness about religion and other matters, I shall give you in my next letter."

☞ This brings to mind the old story of the Connecticut lad who visited England and King George the third soon after the American revolution. Some of our young readers have never heard the story and will like it.

Sam Rodney, a lad of eighteen, made his first voyage from New London, Ct. On his return his old playmates flocked around him to inquire whom he had seen in Old England, and particularly whether he had visited King George, and the Queen?

Sam put on a sanctified face and was as communicative as any old sailor. "Visit the King," said he, "I seed him every day a walkin about in rigementals; and I went to his house one day jest to see how he lived, and how he would stare at one of the 'Merican sovrins that made his red coats run so on this side of the water.—So I knocked at the front door and the King opened it pretty quick time, and axed where I cum from. New London, says I, and I hope to find yer honer well.

He see in a minnit that I knew what perliteness was; so says he, come in Mr. Rodney and take a cheer at the fire. How are all your folks, says he, to home? Is your daddy well and your mar? Putty soon he said it was grog time, and axed if I would not take a nog of flip with him; says I, I don't keer if I do, so he made half a mug o' flip, and we drinked it together."

Half a dozen voices now demanded of Sam whether the Queen was in the best room, and whether he was introduced to her.

Sam answered, "he wanted to see the Queen and axed the King if she want to home; but the King said it was *Monday* and that was ollers the Queen's washin day, and she never seed company o' Mondays." [Editor.

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ Counterfeit 1, 2 and $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins's stereotype plate.

MAINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural, at Brewer, Me. | closed |
| Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor. | closed |
| Bangor Bank | closed. |
| Bath Bank | closed. |
| Canaine Bank | broke worthless. |
| Citizens' Bank, Augusta | worthless. |
| Calais Bank | closed. |
| City Bank, Portland | ...@ ½ per ct. dis |
| Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro' | charter exp'd |
| Exchange, Portland | worthless. |
| Frankfort Bank | char. exp'd. |
| Globe Bank, Bangor | worthless. |
| Georgia Lumber Co., Portland | worthless. |
| Hallowell and Augusta | worthless. |
| Kennebec Bank, Hallowell | worthless. |
| Kennebunk Bank | closed worthless. |
| Lafayette Bank, Bangor | worthless. |
| Maine Bank | char. exp'd.